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OFFICERS who are conscious that their merits are not fully appreciated by their superiors may take courage when they recall the fact that when Von Moltke, at the age of twenty-one, sent in his resignation from the Danish Service the Minister of War gave it this endorsement: "Your Majesty's Government will lose nothing by releasing the undersigned." Von Moltke might have retorted later in life that they lost Schleswig-Holstein, or, at all events, that he contributed his full share to that event.

THE Division and Department competitions for 1888 are now concluded. They have been uniformly successful, and we are gratified to see that the hot enthusiasm of a few years back in this most essential portion of the soldier's education has settled down into a calm and steady persistence, which has a constant beneficial effect upon the training of our troops. The target season will close next week with the Army competition at Fort Niagara, to witness which many of our most expert riflemen have come together.

ON Monday next, Sept. 10, Lieutenant-Colonel Horace B. Burnham, Deputy Judge-Advocate General, will reach the age of sixty-four and pass from the active to the retired list. Colonel Burnham is a good soldier as well as a good lawyer. In October, 1861, he joined the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers as its Lieutenant Colonel, and served in that position until October, 1864, when he was appointed Major and Judge-Advocate of Volunteers, and received the brevet of Colonel for his faithful and meritorious services. In February, 1867, he was transferred to the permanent establishment, and attained his present grade until July 5, 1884.

A BOARD OF OFFICERS, consisting of Major Chas. H. Alden, Surgeon; Major George M. Sternberg, Surgeon; Major Henry McElderry, Surgeon, and Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surgeon, will meet in the Army Building, New York City, October 1, to examine candidates for promotion in and admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. There is but one vacancy at present, but it is customary to examine all the candidates who come forward, so that a selection can be made when required. There are now fifteen assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant who will attain their captaincy December 3 next, if found qualified for promotion.

THE announcement of the detail of Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, to duty at Army Headquarters was hailed with delight by his friends in Washington. The clerks in the Adjutant-General's Office and at Army Headquarters were particularly pleased, as he has always been a great favorite among them. With the assistance of this efficient officer General Schofield is well equipped to carry on his dual command, which, it is presumed, will continue indefinitely. General Schofield and Lieutenant Colonel Vincent were classmates and upon graduation were assigned to the same regiment. Incidents of the service brought about changes in their official positions, but not in their personal relations. They again come together, and the probabilities are that their official as well as friendly relations, begun on entering the Service, will continue during the remainder of their days on the active list.

AFTER many persistent efforts Chairman Townsend finally succeeded on Tuesday last in securing the passage by the House of the Senate bill increasing the number of details of Army and Navy officers to State colleges and universities. It was passed by a vote of 148 to 16. There are a number of amendments yet to be adjusted by conference before the bill becomes a law, but its final passage at an early date may be depended upon. The most important amendments adopted by the House are those preventing the proposed act from interfering with the detail of engineer officers of the Navy under existing laws, and providing for the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores to colleges entitled to military instructors. The number of officers for detail authorized by the bill as passed by both Houses is fifty from the Army and ten from the Navy.

THE Journal of the Franklin Institute for April last published a very complete and interesting description of the preparation and publication of the pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, in the form of a lecture before the Institute by Everett Hayden, in charge of the Division of Marine Meteorology U. S. Hydrographic Office. This has now reappeared in a pamphlet, which is accompanied by one of the charts and copies of the blanks issued to seamen for the purpose of obtaining information. Mr. Hayden has presented the subject very clearly, and made still further apparent the admirable work in aid of navigation which has won for our Hydrographic Office the justly deserved encomiums of the civilized world. For one thing, the revival of the use of oil to still the waves is directly due to their efforts, and this pamphlet contains some interesting statements showing its efficiency. In a notice of the work of the Washington Hydrographic Office, in which due credit is given for its agency in calling attention to the use of oil, Captain W. J. L. Wharton, R. N., Hydrographer of the British Admiralty, says: "That the great effect produced by oil in smoothing troubled waters should have been so well known in times past as to have passed into a proverb, and yet that no general practical use of this effect should have been made until the last few years, is a remarkable instance of the tardiness of mankind to apply the benefits that natural phenomena provide." Mr. Hayden gives some curious statements concerning ocean derelicts. One vessel, for example, the ship *Ada Iredale*, took fire from spontaneous combustion and floated in eight months 2,428 miles when she was towed into port and continued to burn for eleven months longer, then she was repaired and transferred into a hand some bark which is doing good service in the Chinese trade. Another vessel drifted 2,840 miles in about eight months and a third 3,521 miles in eight months and ten days. The widespread but erroneous idea that sailing ships are being driven from the ocean by steam competition is corrected by Mr. Hayden. The sailing tonnage of the world is nearly double that of steam, and this relative proportion is likely to be maintained; and much as we find occasion to reproach ourselves when we compare our own tonnage with that of England, which has eighteen millions to our nine, it is still a subject of congratulation that our commercial fleet comes next and is more than that of the five nations standing next on the list, viz.: France, Germany, Norway, Italy and Spain. We are always glad to call attention to the work of our Hydrographic Office for it unquestion-

ably reflects the highest credit upon our Navy. Devotion to such labors as are here described by Mr. Hayden are useful in many ways: they promote that commercial intercourse which tends to peace; they furnish our naval officers with a stimulus to mental activity, and they increase the popular respect for the Navy.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs in its report on the bill to promote Major James Belger from major to colonel on the retired list of the Army, presents many strong arguments in support of the bill, and gives in detail the already well known but interesting particulars of this peculiar case. After citing the facts of this officer's honorable career, his unjust treatment by Secretary Stanton and the resultant delay in his promotion, the report concludes: "The present situation of this poor old man is such as appeals to the sympathy of those who are familiar with his career. After a long life spent in the military service of his country, he is left by that country poor, dependent, and helpless. Burdened with debts, contracted through no fault of his own, he sits crippled in a chair at Garfield Hospital and thinks of the honors torn away from him in the strength of his vigorous manhood. Age and disease are doing their work, and the country should not only do some part of justice to his past, but should take care of him until he dies. The committee are of the opinion that it would not be more than proper recompense to this brave and faithful soldier, who has long suffered, that tardy justice should at last be extended and that he be promoted to the rank of colonel, being that to which continuous service in regular gradation would have entitled him. The additional rank, thus conferred, would make grateful a heart long bowed down under the seeming indifference of his countrymen, and the slight additional pay would do much to soften the hardships and mellow the declining years of the old soldier."

In reporting adversely the bill to include the additional aides-de-camp provided for by Act of August 5, 1861, among the beneficiaries of the Act of February 3, 1887, relating to the pay of volunteer officers prior to their muster, the Senate Committee acted upon advice from the Adjutant-General of the Army, who states that no additional legislation is necessary to make them beneficiaries under that act. In a letter to the committee the Adjutant-General says: "There has been some diverse opinions as to the question whether the additional aides belonged to the volunteer forces or to the Regular Army, but the ruling of the Secretary of War in 1865 was that they belonged to the volunteers, and that ruling has since, so far as known to this office, governed in all matters of pay and allowances. Hence, as the additional aides formed part of the volunteer force, the act of Feb. 3, 1887, is understood to apply to them as it stands, without any amendment. The process by which an officer appointed in the volunteer force by the President qualified and entered upon his office was equivalent to the muster in of one commissioned by the governor of the State. If such an officer was performing the appropriate duties of the office to which he was commissioned from the date of his rank, as specified in his commission, and there was a vacancy for him, it is understood that his claim for pay prior to acceptance, under the act of Feb. 3, 1887, will be considered and settled by the accounting officer of the Treasury upon the facts which may be found to exist."



## A BIT OF HISTORY.

A MAN, at one time conspicuous and for a longer period disgracefully notorious, in Paris, died lately in that city, while at a meeting in favor of the strikes promoted by his newspaper, the *Homme Libre*. His name was Eudes, often misnamed "General" Eudes; and during the reign of the Paris Commune he came to the surface for a time, as acum of the pot is prone to do when the contents boil beneath. At the meeting in question, on the 5th of the last month, Eudes appeared on the scene and took his seat in the chair as presiding officer. Then he began his opening address. "I declare," he said, "that the people of Paris have not paid sufficient attention to the distress of the working classes. Shame on the rich who have refused to listen to your plaintive appeals!" Here he began to stammer, and after muttering a few unintelligible words, fell forward on his face. He was carried out and the proceedings went on. Suddenly a little man rushed upon the platform and announced that Gen. Eudes was dead. A thrill ran through the assembly of three hundred strikers, and then arose, as from one throat, cries of "Vive la Commune!" "Vive la Greve!" "He is dead! Bourgeois blood must be shed to avenge him." "He will be avenged." "Eudes has been assassinated by cowards!" The meeting dispersed, and the body of the deceased was taken to his private residence.

Citizen Eudes was born in 1844. He was an apothecary when the war of 1870 broke out, and joined the ranks of the Commune. When the Versailles troops forced their way into Paris, Eudes succeeded in escaping to Switzerland in disguise. On his return after the amnesty he joined the Communist press and wrote with Blanque, the high priest of anarchy.

His first exploit, in August, 1870, when Blanque's right-hand man, was to kill a fireman at La Villette. For this he was arrested, and condemned to death, but released through the intercession of the historian Michlet. When the Communist rising broke out, in March, 1871, Eudes, who was in Brussels, hastened to join them, and during the "bloody week," Semaine-Sanglante, was a glittering if not an efficient warrior. He had a military household of 24 persons, comprising a master of the horse, a chief of staff, a paymaster general, a governor general of prisons, a surgeon general, half a dozen clerks, and a chief executioner, who presided over the sinister platoons of the Commune. According to Russell, the Communist engineer, shot at Satory, Eudes was a rank coward, never exposing himself at posts of danger. Given the command of a brigade of reserves, with his headquarters in the Palace of the Legion of Honor, he is charged by M. Ducamp, the academician and historian of the Commune, with stealing, in conjunction with his mistress, Louvet, the plate, furniture and artistic ornaments of the palace. The so-called Mue. Eudes, also, according to the same authority, sold secrets to a representative of the Versailles Government, and took away, moreover, to her rooms in the Rue Saint Antoine everything she could put her hands on. She dressed herself in the silks and satins of Gen. Le Flo's wife; Eudes himself appearing, even during the noonday heat, in the fur-trimmed uniform of Gen. Gallifet. Besides the curtains, mantelpiece ornaments, dresses, Venetian glasses, plate, and linens, which Mue. Louvet annexed in the palace and the War Office, Eudes himself confiscated nearly 2,000 military medals and crosses. The Communist also gave balls in their temporary homes; and on one occasion when ladies were lacking, Eudes sent out his A. D. Cs. and collected well-dressed and free-mannered damsels from the streets "and compelled them to come in."

On May 23, 1871, when the Government troops were expected in Paris, Eudes, aided by his friend Megy, superintended the petroleum operations for the burning of the Palace of the Legion of Honor, the City Hall and other public edifices. They amused themselves also by shooting down some of the inhabitants of the neighborhood. At last, Eudes and his staff, having taken everything remaining out of the palace, left it for the Hotel de Ville, a Communist officer igniting with a revolver the yard of the palace, which was literally a lake of petroleum.

On May 27, seeing that the game was up, Eudes escaped to Switzerland once more with his booty. Thence he went to Germany, Belgium, and, finally, to London, where he tried to establish a Communist newspaper. In the meantime, his old Chief Executioner Caria, and other ex-intimates, turned against him. He was accused of robbery; cowardice, and embezzlement. An amnesty again permitted his return to Paris, where he has since resided in the midst of schemes of anarchical mischief, a conspirator to the last. The ex-dictator, ex-assassin, ex-apothecary has joined the majority at last, and Paris may breathe more freely for at least one day more.

Inconceivably bad as Eudes was, we have within the confines of the United States, and even within the limits of the city of New York, many discontented men as bad as he. Ready for like crimes; only eager for the opportunity. Thanks be to God, the opportunity fails to come. What they would do if they could, the Chicago assassinations by the anarchists afford us abundant notice. H. P. C.

## DID WASHINGTON LAUGH?

It has been observed that Washington seldom smiled and never laughed. This, however, is not correct. One instance is mentioned by a gentleman, well known for his veracity. At the time the troops were encamped at Cambridge, information was received at headquarters that the English were about leaving Boston to give them battle. All was bustle and confusion. The soldiers were strolling over the town, and the officers were but ill prepared for the approaching encounter. Some of the generals were calling for their horses, and others for their arms; and among the rest was General Greene, at the bottom of the stairs, bawling to the barber for his wig. "Bring my wig, you rascal, bring my wig." General Lee diverted himself and the rest of the company at the expense of Greene. "Your wig is behind the looking glass, sir." At which Greene, raising his eyes, perceived by the mirror that the wig was where it should be—on his head. Washington, in a fit of laughter, threw himself on the sofa, and the whole group presented rather a ludicrous spectacle.—*New York Mirror*, January 11, 1884.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL B. C. CARD, U. S. A., is spending a short vacation at York Beach, Me.

LIEUTENANT E. H. BROWNE, 1st U. S. Inf., left Ft. Spokane this week on a month's vacation.

LIEUTENANT L. J. HEARN, 21st U. S. Inf., East from Fort Sidney, has had his leave extended one month.

COLONEL J. A. SMITH, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, paid a pleasant visit this week to Fort Popple, Me.

LIEUTENANT H. C. SCHUMM, 2d U. S. Art., of Jackson Barracks, La., spent the week with relatives at Milwaukee, Wis.

LIEUTENANT C. B. WHEELER, 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT W. R. DASHIELL, 17th U. S. Infantry, lately at Cedar town, Ga., will shortly join at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

CAPTAIN LEONARD HAY, 9th U. S. Inf., is on a two months' leave from San Carlos, Arizona, for the benefit of his health.

ADJUTANT E. B. BOLTON, 23d U. S. Inf., left Fort Wayne, Mich., this week, on a two months' visit to relatives in Mississippi.

CHAPLAIN C. C. PIERCE, U. S. A., will shortly bid good-bye to his many friends in Philadelphia, and go to Fort Supply for duty.

MAJOR G. W. BAIRD, Paymaster, U. S. Army, returned to Boston early in the week from a pleasant trip to his old home at Milford, Conn.

LIEUTENANT S. D. STURGIS, 1st U. S. Art., who has been travelling in Europe for some time past, has received a month's extension of his leave.

LIEUTENANT HENRY KIRBY, 10th U. S. Infantry, who has just finished his tour at the Military Academy, will spend until December next abroad.

LIEUTENANT WINT ROBINSON, 4th U. S. Art., one of the rifle competitors at Fort Niagara this year, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. JOHNSON, Deputy Paymaster-General, to whose honorable service we referred last week, was duly retired for age Sept. 6.

LIEUTENANT ELI A. HELMICK, 4th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion from additional 2d lieutenant, will shortly join at Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, retired, with his family, returned last week from Greenwich, Conn., and has taken the residence No. 32 Sidney Place, Brooklyn.

MR. AUGUST BECK, chief clerk under Gen. R. Williams, U. S. A., at the Headquarters, Division of the Missouri, is at Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT C. P. RUSS, 11th U. S. Infantry, on graduating leave, at Rome, N. Y., will join Sage's company at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, in a few days.

CAPTAIN L. M. MAUS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., early in the week from a trip to Rockville, Md., to attend his sister's wedding.

LIEUTENANT I. N. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, visiting this week at Uniontown, Pa., will visit friends at Cornwall, N. Y., before joining Woodruff's light battery at Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 1.

LIEUTENANT JAMES O'HARA, 3d Artillery, who recently joined the light battery of his regiment at Washington Barracks, is spending a few days at Fort McHenry, Md., this week closing up his affairs there.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th U. S. Artillery, who was stationed at Governor's Island a few years ago and has latterly been with the light battery at Fort Douglas, will shortly return to the island for duty with Morris's battery.

GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT, U. S. A., has been selected by Major-General Schofield for duty at the Headquarters of the Army, which will be good news for his many friends in Washington, but per contra not so pleasant for his friends in St. Paul.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Artillery, and his light battery of Washington Barracks, were at Timonium, Md., this week where the pick and span appearance of men and horses gave much delight to the visitors to the County Agricultural Fair.

GENERAL J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty in Boston dating from last November, shortly goes to San Francisco for duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Howard, in place of Gen. M. R. Morgan, who goes to Chicago on his return from Europe.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HAWTHORNE, 2d U. S. Artillery, whose tour of duty at the Artillery School has just terminated, is a recent guest at the Grand Hotel, New York. He will join at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, about the end of October, if the troops have then returned there from Camp Monte Sano, Huntsville.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT in the last number of Murray's Magazine (London) takes Lord Wolseley to task for his laudatory article on Gen. Robert E. Lee in the "Macmillan's" of March, 1888, and goes for the British General without gloves, speaking of his glib flippancy and magnificent ignorance, and again of the deliciously ludicrous picture he presents, standing on tiptoe to speak thus of Grant and Lee.

It is with much regret, says the *Buffalo Courier*, we learn of the near departure of Major Clayton, Paymaster, U. S. A., and family. Aside from all the pleasant associations connected with the Major as an officer and most agreeable friend, the withdrawal from this post of his charming wife and daughter will be deeply felt, as their residence here added much charm to a wide circle of admiring friends, who will hold them ever dear in their deepest regard. We hope when in Omaha, their future home, the "Auf Wiedersehn," may not be forgotten.

CAPTAIN W. N. TISDALE, 1st U. S. Inf., was in San Francisco this week on a short visit.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., registered at the New York Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

GENERAL ROGER JONES, U. S. A., received his new commission as Inspector-General on Thursday last.

COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, U. S. A., was expected to leave Fort DuChesne, Utah, this week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN PAUL R. BROWN, Assistant Surgeon, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week from leave.

GENERAL J. H. GILMAN, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Europe on Tuesday, and went on to Washington.

ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL G. N. LIEBER, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT M. F. HARMON, 1st U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., is at Altoona, Pa., called there by illness in his family.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. CHAPIN, U. S. A., rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT C. H. LESTER, 8th U. S. Cav., lately visiting at Culpeper, Va., has had his leave extended two months.

LIEUTENANT D. E. HOLLEY, 1st U. S. Inf., arrived at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, to take part in the Army competition.

LIEUTENANT JOHN POPE, 1st U. S. Art., lately at Springfield, Ill., on leave, was a guest recently at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SAMPSON, U. S. A., on leave from Fort McIntosh, Texas, registered at the Merchant's Hotel, St. Louis, early in the week.

CAPTAIN W. B. KENNEDY, 10th U. S. Cav., has arrived in Chicago and taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at 10 South Clark street.

LIEUTENANT J. A. PERRY, 10th U. S. Inf., was expected in Santa Fe this week from detached service at the camp near Dulce Station, N. M.

COLONEL JOFFRE, of the Engineer Corps, French Army, who has been actively engaged in Tonquin for three years past, arrived in San Francisco last week.

We regret to learn that Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. Army, who lately took post in Washington, has been quite ill, but he was, at latest accounts, getting better.

LIEUTENANT J. L. WILSON, 4th U. S. Art., after a pleasant tour of duty at the University of West Virginia, will shortly join his battery at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

LIEUTENANT J. H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Art., under orders issued this week, will leave Little Rock Barracks, Ark., in a few days for duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, under orders to report at Fort Niagara to witness the Army competition, will stop a few days en route in Washington City.

A TRANSLATION from the Russian by Professor Abbe of the Signal Bureau, of Molikoff's work on the "Climates of the Earth," a valuable text book on climatology, is soon to be brought out.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, 1st U. S. Art., who has been on leave since the latter part of July, visited friends in New York this week. He will rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va., in a few days, as he is a member of the examining Board which meets Sept. 11.

The "Century Magazine" for September continues the "Life of Lincoln." A. C. Gordon writes on "Hard Times in the Confederacy." Professor Holden (formerly of the Navy) on "Sideral Astronomy," and General Colston on "Gettysburg Twenty-five Years After."

LIEUTENANT CHAS. A. CURTIS, U. S. A., retired, an enthusiast in college matters, and who lately relinquished duty at the Seminary at Gainesville, Fla., was expected this week at Gambier, Ohio, to assume the duties of Professor of military science and tactics at Kenyon Military Academy.

LIEUTENANT STEPHEN M. FOOTE, 4th U. S. Art., was married, Sept. 4, at Calvary Chapel, New York City, to Miss Ella P. Soriven, sister of Lieut. Geo. P. Scriven, 3d U. S. Art. The married couple will go abroad on a wedding tour, and will join at Fort Adams, R. I., towards the end of December.

The rumor which appeared in the *Kansas City Times* that Lieut. Col. R. H. Hall, 6th U. S. Infantry, will be assigned to duty at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, seems to be without foundation. Colonel Hall will probably go to Fort Lewis, Colo., a larger post and one more in accordance with his rank.

MAJOR MARCUS A. RENO, formerly of the Army, is looming up in Harrisburg, Pa. A despatch from that city of Sept. 2 says: "Major Reno was arrested here Sept. 1 on the charge of non-maintenance, preferred by his wife, Isabella R. Reno, who lives in Harrisburg. Major Reno, whose compact figure and sombre face are familiar, is genial, sociable and makes friends easily. He had come up from Baltimore when arrested, and is now under bail for his appearance at court."

The *London Army and Navy Gazette* says: "General Schofield, the successor to General Sheridan in command of the Army of the United States under the President, who is the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the Republic by land and sea, according to the Constitution of the United States, is not a brilliant, but he is an accomplished soldier. He was born in 1831, and, like all the leaders in the great war on both sides, with few exceptions, entered at West Point, where he graduated in 1853. He has now attained the highest post in the Service. He is a well-read, educated, and courteous gentleman, given to science and study, and very different in many respects from his distinguished predecessor."



Mrs. SHERIDAN and children will leave Nonquit for Washington the latter part of next week.

1ST LIEUTENANT L. J. HEARN, 21st Inf., on leave from Fort Sidney, Neb., is visiting at Newport, Ky.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., registered at the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANTS S. M. FOOTE and H. L. Hawthorne, U. S. Army, sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday on the Celtic.

GENERAL JOHN C. KELTON, U. S. A., is spending a well-earned vacation with his family at Ocean Beach, N. J.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS CONNOLLY, 1st U. S. Inf., of Benicia Barracks, Cal., has started East to remain until December.

LIEUTENANT J. E. EASTMAN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, on sick leave, accompanied by his wife, was in New York City this week.

The death of 1st Lieut. W. T. Howard, 2d U. S. Art., promotes 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney, a graduate of 1882, to a first lieutenantcy.

LIEUTENANT C. H. MUIR, U. S. A., is the proud father of a son born at Fort D. A. Russell, Aug. 28. Mother and child are both doing well.

2d LIEUTENANT S. M. FOOTE, 4th Art., who was recently relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, will spend a four months' leave travelling abroad.

MAJOR J. W. CLOUS, Judge Advocate General's Department, resumed his official duties at the War Department on Saturday last after a month's vacation.

COLONEL F. T. DENT, retired, has left Washington, that delightful home of the retired officer, for Denver, Col., where he will reside with his son-in-law, at 1454 Logan ave.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADGER, 6th U. S. Inf., left Fort Lewis, Col., this week for California for the benefit of his health. He will return East and South by way of Dakota, his address being Mandan, Dak.

MAJOR CHAS. McCLELLAN, Pay Department, arrived in Washington this week on leave from Fort Bliss. He came East to attend the funeral of his uncle, Col. Gibson, which took place at Carlisle, Pa., last week.

CAPTAIN W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., who has been very pleasantly stationed at Newport Barracks, Ky., for some years past, will leave there in a few days for Los Angeles for duty as Chief Commissary on the Staff of General Miles.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. DAVIS, 5th Cavalry, is regarded among officers in Washington as a likely successor to the vacancy in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, to occur Sept. 10 by the retirement of Lieut. Col. Burnham.

COLONEL JOHN J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., who has been visiting his father-in-law, Mr. Blaine, at Augusta, will shortly take up his residence in New York City. His tour as Superintendent of the Recruiting Service commences Oct. 1.

CAPTAIN W. H. CLAPP, 16th Inf., who has been in Washington for several months on leave, will rejoin at Fort Douglass next week after first visiting New York City for the purpose of conducting a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of the Platte.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Chaplain William K. Tully, Capt. Geo. B. Davis, 5th Cav.; 1st Lt. Chas. L. Phillips, 4th Art.; 1st Lt. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art.; Prof. P. S. Michie, West Point; Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. L. Fisk, Engrs.; 1st Lt. T. C. Patterson, 1st Art.; Capt. D. J. Young, Ord.; Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav.; Lt.-Col. Geo. L. Hunt, 10th Cav.; Major Charles McClure, Paym., U. S. A.; 1st Lt. L. H. Walker, 4th Art.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., was in Toledo, Ohio, this week and presided at the 21st annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which met in that city, Sept. 5. The Treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force, reported over \$11,000 in United States bonds to the credit of the Society. Gen. Green B. Raum, from the Committee on a Monument to Gen. Logan, reported that it is to be located at Washington City. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Gen. W. T. Sherman; Recording Secretary, Gen. T. N. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. A. Hickenloper; Treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force. The meeting next year will be held at Cincinnati. Col. James F. Howe of St. Louis was selected as orator for the next meeting. Several changes were made in the constitution, the principal one being the granting of permission for a son to attend the banquets of the society during the lifetime of his father. A public reception was held from 7 to 8 in the evening, and closed with a banquet which lasted to a late hour. Gen. Sherman left Sept. 7 for his old home at Lancaster, Ohio.

CAPTAIN O. B. READ, 11th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined with his company at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., from a most enjoyable trip to the encampment of Vermont troops at Lake Mephrumagog. The Burlington Free Press says: "On Aug. 30, the blast of the trumpet, the tap of the drum, the martial music of the life, and the presence of one of the finest companies in the Regular Army in our beautiful city, aroused the military enthusiasm of the community to the highest pitch. Major Henry and six carriage loads of citizens went out to meet Capt. Read and escort him and his men to the city. Dinner was served at the Van Ness House, and then Captain Read put his company through a skirmish drill. We doubt if Burlington has ever seen such a fine military display at the hands of real soldiers, who in their campaign uniform looked and acted as if they meant business. All along their line of march they were handsomely entertained, and will not soon forget the hospitality of the Green Mountain State." Capt. Read is a son of the late Hon. David Read, of Burlington, who was the first recorder of the city. Capt. Read was a member of the 10th Vermont in the war, of which regiment his brother, James M. Read, who fell in the last assault on Petersburg, was adjutant. He has, himself, won distinction as an Indian fighter, on the plains, and was the officer to whom Sitting Bull surrendered."

LIEUT. H. C. DANES, 3d U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at Penn Yan, N. Y.

THE Vancouver Independent of Aug. 29 says: Major D. W. Burke and his family are enjoying a period of rest on the banks of Lewis River, in camping. The 1st Infantry marksmen failed to get any place on the Department rifle team. They used to do better at Vancouver. Capt. C. A. Woodruff's address on Gen. P. H. Sheridan, delivered in Portland last Sunday evening, was a scholarly production, and was enthusiastically received. Paymaster Keeler has returned to Fort Walla Walla, accompanied by the wife of Capt. J. W. Duncan, 1st Inf. (his daughter), who will remain several months. General Nathan Kimball, of Ogden, Utah, father of Lieut. W. A. Kimball, 14th Infantry, succeeds Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the presidency of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Sept. 6 our four members of the Army rifle team will report at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., in charge of Lieut. D. E. Holley, 1st Inf.

ENSIGN E. E. CAPEHART, U. S. N., was made the happy father of a son, Sept. 3.

SURGEON D. MUMFORTH, U. S. N., and wife, lately from China, are in Minneapolis.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., is spending September at Woodsburgh, Long Island.

COMMANDER W. B. HOFF, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York City, on Wednesday.

NAVAL CADET W. G. McMILLAN, U. S. N., has joined the Hydrographic office at San Francisco in charge of Lieut. H. P. McIntosh.

LIEUTENANT J. C. FREMONT, U. S. N., has resumed his official duties in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, after several weeks' vacation.

CHIEF ENGINEER WM. H. HARRIS, detail officer of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has rejoined at Washington after a month's sojourn with relatives in Boston and vicinity.

ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR RICHARD GATEWOOD, whose serious illness we noted some weeks ago, has entirely recovered, and on Tuesday last reported at the Naval Academy for duty.

CHIEF ENGINEER WM. H. HARRIS returned to Washington after a month's vacation on Saturday last, and left again the following Monday for the Boston Navy-yard to conduct some tests with new samples of bronzes.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, Naval Constructor Hitchborn, Commo. Harmony, and several other officials of the Navy Department have received orders from the Simpson Dry Dock Company, made from the timbers of the George, a revolutionary privateer, which was cut down and sunk by the English war ship Pluto in 1781.

MR. JOHN L. PORTER has resumed work in the Navy-yard at his old trade of shipwright. Before the war Mr. Porter was a constructor in the U. S. Navy, and built the *Pensacola*, *Alleghany*, and other ships. In the Confederate navy he was a constructor, and built the famous ironclad *Merrimack*, the *Fredericksburg*, and other armored vessels.—*Norfolk Landmark*.

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY COMMODORE HARMONY, according to the N. Y. *World*, is convinced that this country could take care of herself in a war with England or any other country. He says: "Our guns are as good as any in the world. From what I can learn England has had much difficulty with her guns. We have been on the alert, and where the Europeans have made mistakes in their manufacture of great guns we have profited by their experience and avoided those mistakes."

CAPTAIN W. R. BROWN, of the marine barracks, has received a month's leave and goes to his home in Pennsylvania. Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., detached Aug. 31 from the *Jamestown*, has been ordered to duty at the barracks. Surgeon George A. Bright and family leave Sept. 1 for Bangor, Me., to spend a month. P. A. Surgeon J. C. Byrnes will be in charge of the medical department. The officers of the *Jamestown* left Aug. 31 for Annapolis, to take charge of the *Constitution*, and carry her to Kittery, Me.—*Norfolk Landmark*.

The alleged scandal case in the U. S. Court which came on for hearing in the court at Yokohama resulted in a non-suit, as we stated last week. Mr. Lowder, counsel for the plaintiffs, retiring from the case, and the plaintiffs themselves not appearing. At the close of the proceedings a motion was made by Mr. Storrs to have the case of Lieut. and Mrs. Ball vs. Paym., Redfield, U. S. N., and wife, the complaint being of a similar nature, set down for a hearing. The Court ordered same to be placed on the calendar for Monday, Aug. 6.

Mrs. COFFIN, wife of Comdr. George W. Coffin, U. S. N., who has been summering at Nantucket, had a curious experience recently. During the night she was awakened by a domestic with the intelligence that some one was moving about down stairs. Proceeding below Mrs. Coffin discovered unmistakable evidence of an intruder and courageously instituted a thorough search of the premises. She, however, overlooked one clothes press, and failing to discover the marauder, concluded he had made good his escape. She accordingly closed the door, wedged a knife over the latch to prevent its being again opened and returned to bed. In the morning the knife was found to have been removed, and the door was open, showing conclusively that some one had made their exit during the night.

The trial of Lieut. Houston, of the Navy, who is charged with obtaining the examination questions for the Naval War College prior to the examinations, began before a court martial at Newport, R. I., Sept. 3. Lieut. Houston is not charged with having secured the papers surreptitiously but with having them in his possession before the examinations. Ensign Wall, who for five years had been in charge of the Hydrographic Office at New Orleans, was recently detached and ordered to the War College. Orders were again issued detaching him from the college on the expiration of the present term, and ordering him to the Coast Survey in Washington. Then he tendered his resignation, and though no reason was given, it was understood that he had contracted business relations in New Orleans and wanted to return there. Commo. Harmony denies that Ensign Wall had any connection whatever with the affair in which Lieut. Houston is implicated.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has been appointed an admiral in the Swedish navy.

CAPTAIN O. F. STANTON and Comdr. G. H. Wedleigh, U. S. N., are recent guests at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I.

WILLIAM G. MORRIS contributes to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* an account of the visit of the U. S. S. *Vandalia* to Pitcairn Island in 1853.

LIEUTENANT F. E. BEATTY, U. S. N., lately visiting at Yankton, Dak., is due in Washington next week for duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

The following Navy officers were registered at the Navy Department during the week ending Sept. 6: Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Lieut. D. H. Mahan, P. A. Surg. Thos. C. Craig, Gunner John R. Grainger.

A GRANITE memorial stone erected over the grave of Jack Crawford, a Sunderland sailor at the battle of Camperdown in 1798, was lately unveiled in Sunderland Parish Churchyard. The brave deed thus commemorated was as follows: "The flag of Admiral Duncan had been shot from the halliards, but Crawford, in the heat of the action, climbed aloft and nailed the flag to the topmast."

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., at latest advices from Jamestown, R. I., was a good deal better. The *Newport News* says: "The admiral has been a sick man, but he is confident he will 'weather the storm.' While realizing that his age is somewhat against him, he points to the fact that he has a good constitution and is anxious that his friends and shipmates will not be unduly alarmed. He is most comfortably located at Conanicut."

ASSISTANT ENGR. GUSTAVE KAMMERLING, U. S. N., was married, Sept. 3, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Erie, Pa., to Miss Effie Barnhurst, oldest daughter of Mr. H. N. Barnhurst, President of the Stearns Manufacturing Company. The Barnhursts belong to one of the oldest and wealthiest Philadelphia families, so that the wedding brought together a very fashionable assemblage. Mr. Kammerling is at present stationed in Washington.

The Philadelphia Press recently published a paragraph on the Bloomer costume, which represents Capt. Edw. E. Potter, U. S. N., as making some statements concerning it. The assertion concerning Capt. Potter himself are so erroneous as to cast doubts on the whole paragraph. He was not born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., nor did his mother ever live there, nor is Capt. Potter now commandant of the League Island Navy-yard, as he left there May 31. He is reported as making a statement there during the month of August.

CAPTAIN A. R. YATES, of the *Pensacola*, has gone to Portsmouth, N. H., Rear Admiral S. B. Luce is expected here to reside shortly until his flagship, the *Pensacola*, is ready for sea. The starting point on the San Francisco, the first rivet, was driven Aug. 21, with fitting ceremonies. Our old friend, Lieut. Rogers H. Galt, of Norfolk, swung the sledge. Naval Constructor Fernald held the rivet. Chief Engineer Fletcher A. Wilson and Mr. Irving Scott the cutting off chisel, and Superintendent James Dieble directed events.—*Norfolk Landmark*.

COMMANDER ALLAN D. BROWN's tracing of the electrical distribution of time as far back as 1816 to a telegraph dependent upon timepieces for its working, which was invented by one Ronalds, an Englishman, is considered by the *Electrical World* rather far-fetched. It says Ronalds used two clocks, on the dial of which the letters of the alphabet took the place of hours. In front of the dial stood a pitball electrometer. The clocks were started at the same moment with the hand pointing to the letter A, and then as the clock of the transmitter pointed to the letter he wished to use, the clock at the receiving end pointed to the same letter. The sender put down a key, which, by the aid of a current, caused the pitballs to fly apart, and thus indicated to the receiver what letter proved part of the message. All this had nothing to do with the telegraphic distribution of time signals in the modern sense of the words.

# RECENT DEATHS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR JAMES SUDDARDS, U. S. Navy, who died suddenly at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 31, was born in England and entered the U. S. Navy as assistant surgeon in 1849. During a part of the war he served with great efficiency on board the steamship *Canandaigua*. In 1871 he was commissioned Medical Inspector, and Medical Director, April 5, 1875. Since April, 1894, he has been stationed in Washington as President of the Medical Examining Board.

1ST LIEUTENANT W. T. HOWARD, 2d U. S. Art., who has been absent from his regiment for a long time past, on a sick leave, his lungs being weak, died at Florence, S. C., Sept. 3. He was a native of South Carolina and was graduated from the Military Academy, June 15, 1876.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES F. WEBSTER, U. S. Navy, died of apoplexy, Sept. 5, on board the receiving ship *Vermont* at the New York Navy yard.

COLONEL GEORGE L. PERKINS, for 50 years Treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, died Sept. 5 of old age at the Fort Griswold House in Groton, where he was spending his annual vacation. He served as Paymaster, U. S. Army, from Sept. 1815 to June, 1815; organized the first Sunday school in Norwich, Conn.; was a member and organizer of the Park Congregational Church, an honorary member of the State Firemen's Benevolent Association, and an honorary member of the Aracoon Club. He was 100 years and 1 month old.

COL. EDWARD G. W. BUTLER, who died at St. Louis, Sept. 6, in his 88th year, entered West Point in 1816, was graduated in 1820 and assigned to the artillery. He became 1st lieutenant, 4th Art., Nov.



8, 1823; served as A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Gaines from Dec. 8, 1823, to May 28, 1831, when he resigned to engage in business. On April 9, 1847, he was appointed colonel of the 3d Dragoons, and served during the Mexican war, being disbanded at its close. His father and three uncles were prominent soldiers in the Revolution. During the civil war Col. Butler sympathized with the South, but took no active part in hostilities. He and Gen. Harney were very warm friends. He died surrounded by his children and grandchildren.

GENERAL WM. TENNY, who succeeded Stonewall Jackson in command of the famous "Stonewall Brigade" of the Confederate Army during the late war, was drowned, Sept. 5, while trying to ford Reed Creek, near Wytheville, Va., in a buggy. Since the war he has served three terms in Congress.

GEO. W. HELD, who died Aug. 29 at Atchison, Kan., enlisted in the 8th Kansas in April, 1861, when he was but 11 years and 2 months of age, and after the war served five years in the Regular Army.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The annual publication of the Office of Naval Intelligence for 1888, General Information Series No. VII., is on Naval Reserves, Training, and Material. It is a bulky pamphlet of 436 pages, in which is included the excellent feature of an index to the contents. Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, chief intelligence officer, writes the introduction; Lieut. J. C. Colwell furnishes a chapter on "Naval Reserves and Coast Defence;" Lieut. S. A. Staunton one on "Naval Training and the Changes Induced by recent progress in the Implements of Naval Warfare," and Lieut. C. E. Vreeland a third on "Target Practice Afloat." The "Naval Movements of 1887" are described by Lieut. W. H. Beehler; "Electricity on Shipboard" is considered by Lieut. J. B. Murdoch; that of "Marine Boilers" by Asst. Engineer R. S. Griffin; "The Preservation of Ships Bottoms" by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, and "Transportation of Torpedo Boats by Railway" by Lieut. W. L. Chambers and A. Sharp. In this last article we are told that "the United States is fortunate in the number and extent of its railroads and in the situation of its trunk lines for the transportation of torpedo boats to localities of strategic importance, and in determining types of torpedo boats this advantage should be kept in view, and the fact that second class boats, whose dimensions fall within the ordinary railway limitations, may be shipped over any road without special arrangements of trucks and cradles should receive due consideration and weight." Notes on ships, machinery, ordnance, armor and projectiles, torpedoes, torpedo boats, and other subjects of professional interest complete the valuable annual. It contains some fifty illustrations.

In "Caesar's Army: a study of the Military Art of the Romans in the last days of the Republic," (Boston, Glou and Co.) Harry Pratt Judson has made effective use of the resources of modern scholarship in an attempt to reconstruct Caesar's Army so as to give a clear idea of its composition and evolutions. In a compact little volume of 108 pages he describes its organization, grand and minor tactics, order of battle and order of march and plan of encampment, its method of conducting sieges, blockades and assaults and defending fortified places. There are forty-three illustrations in the text, fourteen plans of the most important battles and sieges of the Gallic war, and six campaign maps. The volume closes with an index of Latin military terms.

A highly-picturesque volume entitled "Un Jour de Bataille," by M. George Bastard, has recently been published in Paris by Ollendorf. The book describes in a graphic manner the deeds of the Army of Châlons and of the Fifth and Seventh Corps in August and September, 1870, and it is illustrated in a spirited manner by Caran d'Ache, Cusani and Tintyre.

"Agnes Surriage," by Edwin Lassetter Bynner, is one of the volumes of Ticknor's admirable paper series, issued semi-monthly. It is an interesting story of Marblehead nearly a century and a half ago and much of it is told in the quaint dialect of that locality, of which Whittier has made such effective use in his Skipper Ireson's Ride.

#### OCEAN LINERS FOR CRUISERS.

Of the machinery of the *City of New York*, the Engineer says: "This consists of the two largest sets of triple-expansion engines afloat. They are of the usual inverted vertical type. The cylinders are 45in. x 74in. x 113in. x 5ft. stroke. The boiler pressure is 150 lb. The screws are 22ft. in diameter, and 28ft. pitch. They revolve outboard, and there is no opening in the dead wood between them. If they worked without slip they would make 218 revolutions to the mile, and at 80 revolutions, which may be taken as the standard speed, the ship would steam 22 knots. With a slip of about 9 per cent, the speed of the ship will be 20 knots. The engines stand side by side, with a longitudinal bulkhead between them. They are in every respect duplicates. Many of the features which are common to warship machinery have been introduced into the design of these engines in order partly to save weight and in consideration of the high piston speed. The cylinders are built upon a very solid structure in the ship; but have, in addition, a cast-steel bedplate. This bedplate is formed in three parts, each part weighing about 16 tons. The columns are also of cast steel and are of the 'split type.' The condenser, which usually forms part of the main engine structure, are made, as in warships, of brass, and are quite independent. The cylinders and their covers are cast iron, but the cylinders are of cast steel of the dished type. The crankshafts are built of steel; the thrust, tunnel, and propeller shafts are also of steel. The crankshaft is 30 1/2 in. in diameter at the journal, and 21 in. at the pin; the tunnel shaft is 19 1/2 in., and the propeller shaft 20 1/2 in. The piston rods and all the principal moving parts are of ingot steel.

The two White Star liners now building are of about 30,000 tons gross, measuring 545 ft. in length, by 58 ft. breadth of beam, with twin screws, driven by two interchangeable sets of triple expansion engines. In addition to a good number of transverse bulkheads, there will be longitudinal bulkheads running the entire length of the ships, and extend-

ing above the water line, an innovation of no small importance if the usefulness of the vessels as naval cruisers is to be considered. The steering gear, rudder head, boilers and engines are situated below the load water line, the coal bunkers being placed abreast of the engines as armor. They are expected to develop a speed of at least 19 knots. As transports, they are each stated to be equal to the task of conveying 2,000 men to Bombay, in 14 days via the Suez Canal, or 22 1/2 days via the Cape in the event of the shorter route being blocked.

#### ROOSEVELT'S NAVAL WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

This work I am bound to admit is written in a calm and temperate spirit and with an attempt to be judicial, so that I shall not enter into any general criticism. But there is a difficulty in respect of a single item on which I desire information, and perhaps one among your readers may be able to give it. Roosevelt states that the three British frigates, *Guerriere*, *Macedonian* and *Jana*, captured in single fight by American frigates in the year 1812 were of 1,335 to 1,340 tons burden each. Now the English historians put them at very much smaller size and I am anxious to get at the facts. There would in 1812 be a little difference in the two national modes of reckoning tonnage, but not nearly to so large an extent. Can any one give me the dimensions on which the 1,330 tons were founded? The *Guerriere* and *Jana* were sunk very soon after each battle, but the *Macedonian* was carried into an American port; she was taken to pieces in 1835 and an entirely new vessel of different dimensions was built in 1836. What was the size of the original in 1812-13? Information will oblige. Your faithful servant,

FRANK CHINWELL.

LONDON, August 24.

Preble describes these vessels as ships, rate 38, but does not give them tonnage.

#### A WAR COMMISSARY.

H. C. SYMONDS, now the principal of that excellent institution at Sing Sing, N. Y., the "Verein School," and formerly major and C. S., U. S. A., publishes what he entitles a "Report of a Commissary of Subsistence, 1861-65." It is a frank statement of experiences, such as would greatly increase the interest of official reports if they were not usually excluded by that wholesome deference to superior authority which is the ruling principle of Army life. The fact that this report has been withheld until nearly a quarter of a century after the close of the war may, perhaps, be accepted as an indication that Major Symonds, as an ex-regular officer, has been as long in getting over the effects of early discipline as was the old gentleman who in his sixtieth year declared that if at that date the dreaded pedagogue, under whom he was trained, should make his appearance and exclaim, "Boy, down with your breeches!" he should without hesitation prepare himself for the accustomed punishment. Having broken through the trammels of official restraint, Major Symonds is frank enough. He gives us an interesting insight into the conduct of commissary operations, which involved a disbursement of nearly \$35,000,000, and a statement of opinion concerning some brother officers, notably Col. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., against whom he finds special occasion for complaint. Gen. Robert Allen, he tells us, "was a great man, and carried on his mighty work (as chief quartermaster) with a simplicity and facility that secured my admiration." He takes occasion, too, to bestow the greatest measure of credit and the deepest feeling of gratitude upon him "who for seven years was my faithful mentor, guide, and friend, Major Henry L. Kendrick, who was recently retired from active service, full of honors, overflowing with friendship, and overwhelmed with friends." Still, he describes the major as pursued (as post commander) "by a demon of unrest. He kept me with him by day, and he kept by me at night while working at my papers, and he seemed to revel in happiness at finding a victim for his wrathful energy." When Sherman started South from Chattanooga his plans were confided to Major Symonds, to whom was entrusted the duty of supplying his Army. It may interest some of our post commissaries to see the items of one requisition received, on the 5th of June, 1864:

Salt meats and breadstuffs, each...	14,000,000 rations
Vegetables.....	17,000,000 "
Coffee.....	10,000,000 "
Candles.....	30,000,000 "
Soap.....	18,000,000 "
Sugar and salt, each.....	30,000,000 "

Altogether there was an average of 350,000 rations a day issued to Sherman's Army between the 1st of January and the 31st of August, 1864, or, in round numbers, 55,000,000 rations. The daily average from May 1 to August was 412,000. Of this total Major Symonds was purchasing, receiving and forwarding 300,000 rations a day, besides running a cracker bakery, with 400 barrels of flour a day; a bread bakery, with 150 barrels of flour a day; a soldiers' rest, with from one to five thousand meals a day; three pork-houses, each packing about one thousand hogs a day; a pickle factory, putting up 6,000 gallons of pickles a day and providing for twenty-one hospitals with 20,000 patients. "With rare exceptions," he tells us, "persons having business transactions with me seemed to regard it as a matter of course that they should offer consideration for services rendered." At first he was indignant but finally concluded that it was better to laugh at the proposals, and this rid him, in the main, of annoyance. The temptation of St. Anthony assailed him, however, in the shape of "a female of superb presence and rich adornment," who courted him in his private office, but from whom he refused to have suffered no worse annoyance than having her "sitting close before me, enforcing her views by a massage of my knees." After that he wisely concludes that "private offices for public business have many sins to answer for." He further concludes that "the losses the country suffered do not belong to those who were responsible for the logistics of the war, but they do belong, in an eminent degree, to those who had charge of the strategy and politics of the war. The officers of the supply departments, whether in the purchase and manufacture, in forwarding and preserving, or in issuing the supplies, were the backbone, the staff and the stay of the Army." They worked 12 hours a day for

12 months in the year and could never satisfy the craving wants and the reckless prodigality of the defenders of the Republic. The men of strategy, together with many men wanting in strategy, without counting the men of politics, made the cost of the war more than double what it should legitimately have been."

#### THE TENNESSEE.

EXECUTIVE document No. 227, 50th Congress, first session, which has just appeared, is in answer to the Senate resolution adopted June 4, 1888. It is all about the steam trials of the *Madawaska*, alias the *Tennessee*, and is a compilation from the records, with many salient facts omitted, like the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out.

The *Madawaska* and *Wampanoag* were built in the Brooklyn yard in 1863, side and side, from the same molds, and at the same time; the hulls and the boilers and the spars and equipments were as nearly alike as it was possible to make them. They differed only in their engines and propellers. They were competition ships; the engine of the *Madawaska* was built at the Allaire Works from the designs of the eminent Engr. John Ericsson; those of the *Wampanoag* were built at the Novelty Works, from the designs of Chief Engr. Isherwood, of the Navy. The *Wampanoag* proved the fastest of her class (for there were four ships in competition), and she was, after her trial trip, towed into a river in Connecticut where she was left until she rotted. The *Madawaska*, though reaching a speed of 14 knots, made an average of 11 knots. The ship was laid up at the Brooklyn yard for about a year. The Administration, at this time, changed. The new Administration knew precisely what the Navy needed, and as the sins and mistakes of the past Administration had been continuously and persistently recorded in the press for the past eight years, it knew just what to avoid. Half of the boiler power of the *Madawaska* was ordered out of her by the stroke of a pen, another stroke doubled her sail power, and a third stroke added a spar deck. The space made vacant by the removal of four boilers made room for more coal. The vessel, when newly equipped, was some 15 inches deeper in the water than originally. She was sent on the famous Santo Domingo expedition, and so long was her voyage that great fears were entertained of her safety.

When she returned it was generally conceded that she was a failure; the engineers evaded their orders to her; one of them resigned rather than go in her. About this time (1872) Mr. John Roach appeared before the Secretary with a proposition to put compound engines in the ship, which would give her 14 knots an hour, for \$350,000 and the old machinery. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy interposed some objections, when he was sent to Europe, on leave, "to collect information," and the Engineer-in-Chief *ad interim* made the contract with Roach, on the order of the Secretary.

The design which Mr. Roach submitted was unique: "the receiver was steam jacketed, and the low pressure cylinder was not jacketed," said an engineer in the Navy, and in this feature Mr. Roach was quite safe from imitation.

At this time it was discovered that the out board cylinder (the engine was tandem) would cut the side of the ship. The stroke was, therefore, diminished, and to retain the volume of steam cylinder the diameters were increased in proportion. To make 14 knots Mr. Roach's engineers had calculated on 2,900 horse power. For some reason the Department permitted Mr. Roach to change the terms of his contract, which so vitiated it that it was not essential for the vessel to make 14 knots. She was finished and delivered to the Government, and engineers say she was not as fast a ship as she was with the original machinery, that her highest speed under steam alone was less than 12 knots, and the highest horse power was about 1,700. In this condition the vessel was used for about 14 years, at which time she was sold as rotten, worthless part of old Navy.

#### REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The U. S. revenue cutter *Bear* arrived at San Francisco from Behring Sea Sept. 5.

#### Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

*Alert*, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.  
*Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise in Alaska.  
*Bibb*, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.  
*Boutwell*, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.  
*Chase*, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, New Bedford, Mass.  
*Colfax*, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.  
*Cornish*, Capt. C. L. Hooper, San Francisco.  
*Crawford*, Capt. L. M. Keene, comdg, Key West, Fla.  
*Coxe*, Capt. W. C. Conison, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Chandler*, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.  
*Dallas*, Capt. Frank Burr, comdg, Portland, Me.  
*Dexter*, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.  
*Dix*, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Galveston, Texas.  
*Discover*, Engineer C. F. Dyer, Savannah, Ga.  
*Ensign*, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*Fessenden*, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Detroit, Mich.  
*Forward*, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*Gallatin*, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Boston, Mass.  
*Grant*, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, New York.  
*Guthrie*, Lt. Robt. Barstow, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*Hamilton*, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Hamlin*, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg, Boston, Mass.  
*Hartley*, 2d Lt. T. W. Benham, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.  
*Hawley*, 2d Lieut. O. D. Myrick, Mobile, Ala.  
*Johnson*, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.  
*McCulloch*, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Charleston, S. C.  
*McLane*, out of commission.  
*Manhattan*, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg, New York.  
*Penrose*, 3d Lieut. Jno. Moroney, comdg, Galveston, Tex.  
*Perry*, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg, Erie, Pa.  
*Reaper*, out of commission.  
*Rush*, Capt. L. G. Shepard, on cruise to Seal Island.  
*Stevens*, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Bern, N. C.  
*Sevier*, Capt. W. A. Slamm, comdg, Shilohborough, Mass.  
*P. O. address:* Eng. St. Louis, Miss.  
*Search*, 2d Asst. Bay. Willis Pedrick, in charge, Balt., Md.  
*Sevier*, out of commission.  
*Vanderbilt*, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.  
*Woodbury*, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg, Eastport, Me.  
*Wolcott*, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Pt. Townsend, W. T.  
*Washington*, Lieut. T. S. Smyth, comdg, New York.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE, daughter of the late Salmon P. Chase, is said to be engaged in writing the reminiscences of her life. Mrs. Sprague kept open house in Washington during President Lincoln's Administration, and she knew intimately all the distinguished men of that important period in the history of this country.



RIFLE COMPETITIONS.—1888.

The Army competition, which commences on Tuesday next, Sept. 11, at Fort Niagara, is the last for this season and winds up a most successful year. Col. S. E. Blunt has been directed by Major-General Schofield to conduct the competition in accordance with the programme laid out by the late Gen. Sheridan in June last (G. O. 38, A. G. O., June 2, 1888.)

2d Lieut. D. E. Holley, 1st Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report Sept. 6 (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25.)

**Division of the Atlantic.**—The competitions closed Sept. 5, and Fort Niagara is now getting ready for the Army competition, which comes off next week. Many of the officers and men have already left for their permanent stations, but there are still enough at the post to make it lively. The teams of the Pacific and Missouri have arrived, and the Atlantic team has been selected, so all are ready and eager for the fray. Col. Blunt, Henry and Sumner and Lieut. Philip Rade are new arrivals and are lending their experience towards getting everything into shape.

The sharpshooting contest ended amid great excitement Wednesday evening. When the last run had fired their final shots Bugler Surman, of Co. D, 11th Inf., sounded the taps, and the good night call was received with hearty cheers by the large crowds of spectators and the contestants. The medals were presented to the twelve highest marksmen by Major Randolph in front of the officers' lodge. The scores of the fortunate contestants were as follows, the highest possible being 600:

1st Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E.	583
Corpl. Hamburg, 23d Inf.	518
Corpl. Williams, 23d Inf.	512
Sergt. Yates, 4th Art.	511
Sergt. Doolan, Bat. Eng.	510
Sergt. Sconce, 23d Inf.	508
Sergt. Richardson, 3d Art.	506
Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art.	506
Pvt. Noon, 4th Art.	505
Pvt. Beale, 5th Art.	505
Corpl. Partridge, 23d Inf.	500
Sergt. Gauder, 11th Inf.	409

Of the marksmen who were debarred from competition were Corpl. John Nibill, who made 550, and Sergt. John Doyle, Bat. Eng., 506.

The excellence of the shooting may be seen in the fact that the lowest score of the twelve contestants, that of Sergt. Gauder, was the highest in last year's team. Corpl. Nibill and Sergt. Doyle are not debarred from the Army team, which is made up of the best shots of both the divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific. Five picked men from the Division of the Pacific are at the fort. They are Corpl. Dell, 2d Cav.; Pvt. Foley, 2d Cav.; Sergt. Seal, 15th Inf.; Sergt. Miller, 2d Cav., and Lieut. D. E. Holley, 1st Inf. All of these men's scores were higher than any of the Division of the Atlantic contestants.

It is proposed to arrange a match between the picked teams of the two divisions.

Lieut. Hale and Corpl. Nibill will shoot in the Army competition.

**Division of the Pacific.**—We gave the division team last week. Capt. Adam Dell, Troop F, 2d Cav., having made the best aggregate score for the two days' competitive skirmish firing, received the division skirmish medal. Corpl. Christian Briand, Troop A, 2d Cav., who made the highest score in the four days' contest in the Dept. of California, was awarded the Division Commander's Department medal for that Dept. Sergt. Cady Robertson, Co. H, 14th Inf., who made the highest score in the four days' contest in the Dept. of the Columbia, was awarded the Division Commander's Department medal for that Dept. Sergt. R. D. Mayer, Troop C, 4th Cav., who made the highest score in the four days' contest in the Dept. of Arizona, received the Division Commander's Department medal for that Dept. Corpl. Christian Briand, Troop A, 2d Cav., who made the highest four days' score in the division contest, of the holders of department medals, got the Division Commander's Division medal. The following represent the Pacific upon the Army Rifle Team at Fort Niagara, N. Y. They are all of the Dept. of California: Corpl. Adam Dell, F, 2d Cav.; Pvt. John B. Foley, C, 2d Cav.; Sergt. Labana D. Seal, B, 14th Inf., and Sergt. Geo. E. Miller, H, 2d Cav. The alternate is 2d Lt. D. E. Holley, 1st Inf., of the Dept. of California.

**Division of the Missouri.**—The eighth annual rifle competition was brought to a successful close Aug. 31, and Gen. Stanley on Monday, Sept. 3, presented the prizes to the winners with due ceremony. The division team is as follows: Corpl. F. D. Powell, A, 19th Inf., Texas, 527; Lt. C. H. Muir, 17th Inf., Platte, 507; Corpl. R. White, A, 8th Inf., Platte, 504; Lt. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., Missouri, 503; Lt. Cecil Stewart, 3d Cav., Texas, 502; Sergt. J. P. Kelley, E, 6th Inf., Missouri, 500; Lt. M. W. Day, 9th Cav., Platte, 497; Lt. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., Platte, 491; Farrier J. P. Hughes, K, 1st Cav., Dakota, 491; Pvt. W. Wright, D, 15th Inf., Missouri, 485; Sergt. Chas. Palmer, E, 3d Inf., Dakota, 483, and Sergt. Byron Merwin, E, 15th Inf., Dakota, 480; Sergt. L. Dietz, F, 17th Inf., Platte, 478; Sergt. G. L. Tabler, D, 18th Inf., Missouri, 465. Thus it will be seen that Platte got 4, Dakota 3, Missouri 3, and Texas 2. The total score of the 12 members of the team this year was 5,970; in 1887, 5,734; and in 1886, 5,708.

Lts. H. L. Ripley and Parker L. West, 3d Cav., were the statistical officers, aided by Sergt. Daily, of Troop M, 6th Cavalry, and Corpl. Robert Alexander, of the general service. The rapidity with which the bulletins were published after the shoot was spoken of in the highest terms of praise.

Lieut. Philip Rade, 3d Infantry, inspector of rifle practice, had charge of the competition, and Capt. Edgar Z. Stever, 3d Cavalry, was the camp commander.

The San Antonio Express says: "Among the non-competants at the range who are known as marksmen, Range Officer Lieut. James A. Goodin, 7th Infantry, is an illustration of how nearly a man may reach a desired point and be disappointed. He is known as a splendid shot, and as he is loved by his companions in arms for his amiable qualities, much was expected from him this year, but just before the competition of the Department of the Platte he received a severe injury which disabled one hand so badly that he is still compelled to carry it in a sling. He will undoubtedly be a favorite in the race next year, and will as surely win the honors as a marksman which his friends predict for him. Lieut.

Frank P. Avery, 3d Infantry, another range officer, two years ago at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, during a competition for places on the Dakota team allowed his method of manipulating the rifle, while making a skirmish run, to be seen by other competitors. His rapid handling, by which he was enabled to fire 7 or 8 shots during the 15 seconds interval, was adopted by other competitors, and the rapidity and accuracy of skirmish firing throughout the division have greatly increased since that time. He won the Robertson medal, and as far back as '85 his name appeared upon the list of sharpshooters who had made scores of over 90 per cent., he having scored 561 of a possible 600.

Capt. Roberts, 17th Infantry, captain of the Dept. Platte rifle team, telegraphed to Omaha after the competition as follows: "Platte got four places on Division team—two gold and two silver medals—Lieuts. Muir, 17th Inf.; Day, 9th Cav., and Buck, 16th Inf., and Corpl. White, 8th Inf. Sergt. Dietz, 17th Inf., 1st alternate, wins Lone Star medal. The Platte leads in team totals—Missouri, 14 points; Texas, 66 points; Dakota, 179 points.

(From the New York Sun, Sept. 5.)

BRITISH BRAG.

It is amusing to compare the truculent comments of the London Standard on President Cleveland's retort to the message with the modest, sensible, and conciliatory tone of the Toronto Globe. What adds humor to the contrast is the widespread impression that Lord Salisbury's instructions to the Dominion Premier are much more nearly in accord with the views of the Globe than with those of the supposed Tory organ.

The Standard tries to scare us with the threat of despatching British ironclads against our seaports, and taunts us with our so-called back down in the Trent affair. As to the last named matter, everybody who knows anything of the history of the time is aware that we had quite enough work upon our hands in sustaining the Union against organized secession, without engaging in war with England to boot, particularly as Napoleon III. was notoriously certain to side with our enemies.

The defencelessness of New York harbor and of other Atlantic ports has repeatedly been pointed out by the Sun, but they who imagine that this great nation would sacrifice on that account one jot or tittle of its self-respect are woefully mistaken. Every effort would be made in the event of a war with Great Britain to prevent the approach of ironclads by means of torpedo boats and submarine mines. But should such precautions fail, and should the English wantonly bombard and burn our commercial metropolis, as they burned Washington in 1812, they would arouse in the whole American people a spirit and a capacity of revenge that would be satisfied with nothing short of the ruin of the British empire.

Neither should we want for allies, for in a contest with ourselves we do not believe that England would have a single friend upon the Continent. Assuredly she could not look for assistance in her hour of need to Russia or France; no, nor to Germany, that would like nothing better than to see her shrivelled to the dimensions of a third-rate power.

But Lord Salisbury has all been attend to at present in Ireland. He knows that the first collision with the United States would sound the death knell of British government in Ireland. The American Revolution evoked Grattan's Parliament, but the next war with this country will involve the absolute independence of the Emerald Isle. The single army corps which it was recently computed would represent the largest military force which Great Britain could dispose of for aggressive purposes, might be furnished with a plenty of employment near home, and might not get further than Queens-town on its way across the Atlantic.

Anything more ridiculous and asinine than the bluster of the Standard we have never read in a newspaper presumably alive to the serious responsibilities of the press. There are some people, however, in the United States who would not be in the least grieved to see the Tory Government of Great Britain attempt to execute the threats of its organ; but of that for the reasons above given we see no likelihood.

(Special Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

NOT HAMPERED BY SUBORDINATES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

An officer of the Navy, who has some knowledge of the internal affairs of the Navy Department, says the stories in circulation to the effect that Secretary Whitney is being interfered with by his subordinates afford him no little amusement. "Why!" he said, with a smile, "one look at Mr. Whitney's face should be sufficient to prove the untruth of such statements. Determination is written all over it. And he is determined, too. I would like to see the Naval officer who would dare to obstruct any of the Secretary's movements five minutes after he made the attempt. There has never been a man at the head of the Navy Department who speaks his mind so plainly. Sometimes he bursts, but still he is business through and through, and will not tolerate shirks. It is true that some officers in the department have not been industrious in carrying out the Secretary's orders, and as a consequence they have been shorn of their powers, and, worse than all, are regarded by him with suspicion. His suspicion is not very pleasant either. The most careful scrutiny is given to all the acts of officers with whom he is dissatisfied. The Secretary will carry out the provisions of the act consolidating the War College and the Torpedo School on Nov. 6. Some of the officers wished the college to stand until the end of the present term. They expressed the wish to the Secretary, and after doing so they looked as if they had been pulled through a small hole. He had some trouble about details, and immediately took steps to remedy the evil, though his course offended a very influential and, indeed, a very able officer. In all affairs he has been the same. His word is law, and those who attempt to dissuade him from taking action decided upon after careful deliberation are brought up with a round turn, and are not likely to repeat the offence. He is by no means a martinet, yet he is not slow to let those who seem to forget it know that he is Secretary of the Navy. Interfering with him in any way is not a healthy pastime. I should not like to try it."

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS, Sept. 4, 1888.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith, assistant commissary general, to be assistant commissary general with the rank of colonel, Aug. 25, 1888, vice Simpson, retired from active service.

Major Michael R. Morgan, commissary of subsistence, to be assistant commissary general with rank of lieutenant colonel, Aug. 25, 1888, vice Beckwith, promoted.

Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major, Aug. 25, 1888, vice Morgan, promoted.

Inspector General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, inspector general, to be inspector general with the rank of colonel, Aug. 31, 1888, vice Jones, associated inspector general with the rank of brigadier general.

Major George H. Burton, inspector general, to be inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Aug. 31, 1888, vice Hughes, promoted.

Sept. 6, 1888.

Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster general, with the rank of colonel, Sept. 4, 1888, vice Johnson, retired.

Second Artillery.

2d Lieut. George F. Barney, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1888, vice Howard, deceased.

Additional 2d Lieut. Charles G. French, of the 20th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, Sept. 3, vice Barney, promoted.

Twenty-Fifth Infantry.

Additional 2d Lieut. Charles G. French, of the 20th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, Sept. 1, vice Adams, resigned.

Cir. 7, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 60, 1888.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of August, 1888, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES IN THE ARMY.

Civilian employees on duty at stations where other medical attendance cannot be procured, are entitled to the professional services of medical officers of the Army, and, when necessary, to admission to hospital, in which case their ration will be transferred to the hospital, and they will pay to the senior medical officer 40 cents per day for medical supplies and service; one-half of which will be accounted for to the Surgeon General (under such regulations as he may prescribe) as sales of medical and hospital property, and the other half to be distributed among the members of the Hospital Corps. (Decision Sec. War, Letter Aug. 21, 88—5550 A. G. O., 1888.)

ISSUE OF MEAT-RATION TO POST HOSPITALS.

The post surgeon may, as he may deem for the interest of the sick in hospital, call for the meat-ration to which such sick are entitled wholly in fresh beef, or partly in fresh beef and partly in salt meat.

For the hospital corps and hospital matrons on duty at a hospital, salt meat and fresh beef will be called for in the same proportion as that in which they are issued to the troops at the post. The Subsistence Department will issue accordingly. (Decision Sec. War, letter Aug. 25, 88—5570 A. G. O., 1888.)

Hereafter furloughs will not be granted on re-enlistment except when the soldier re-enlists (not necessarily for the same company) at the post where discharged. (General Decision—7216 A. G. O., E. B., 1888.)

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. Gen., is relieved from duty at H. Q., Dept. of Dak., and will report to the Adjt.-Gen. for assignment to duty at H. Q. of the Army (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Com. Sergt. Henry T. Amesbury, Fort Missoula, will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak. Ty., for duty (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., Chicago, will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan (S. O. 100, Aug. 23, Dept. Missouri).

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops there (S. O. 96, Sept. 3, Dept. Mo.).

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Johnston, deputy paymaster general, placed on the retired list on account of age (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

Payments on muster of Aug. 31 are assigned as follows: Major Frank M. Cox, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Fort Bidwell, Fort McDermitt, and the Battalion of the 1st Inf. encamped at Santa Barbara. Major George F. Robinson, President of San Francisco, Fort Mason, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia Barracks, and Fort Gaston (S. O. 57, Aug. 27, D. California).

Medical Department.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Dept. are ordered: Capt. James C. Worthington, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Crawford, Colo., to take effect on the expiration of his present leave of absence, and will report in person to the C. O., Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty., for duty at that post, relieving Capt. John D. Hall, asst. surg., who, on being relieved, will report in person to the C. O., Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty. Capt. Paul R. Brown, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and will report in person to the C. O., Fort Sidney, Neb., for duty at that post (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, asst. surg., Camp Stephen B. Luce, Fisher's Island, will transfer to the Post Surgeon, Fort Trumbull, Conn., all medical supplies and property for which he is responsible (S. O. 151, Aug. 31, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for one month is granted Asst. Surgeon Leonard Y. Loring (S. O. 97, Aug. 23, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. J. L. Ord (S. O. 97, Aug. 23, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. R. B. Ball, asst. surg., Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., for temporary duty (S. O. 108, Aug. 27, Dept. Mo.).

Major Justus M. Brown, surgeon, now with the battalion 2d Infantry, at Norfolk, Neb., will report at Dept. H. Q., Aug. 30, for duty at the session of the Army Retiring Board. On completion of this



duty, Major Brown will rejoin his command at Kearney (S. O. 77, Aug. 28, D. Dak.).

The C. O., Fort Buford, D. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Priv. Frank Pontney, Hosp. Corps (S. O. 83, Aug. 23, D. Dak.).

The C. O., Fort Hamilton, will issue to Priv. Wm. Obry, Hosp. Corps, a furlough of four months, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 182, Sept. 1, Div. Atlantic).

Acting Hospital Steward J. M. Trute will proceed to Fort McDowell, A. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 99, Aug. 28, D. Ariz.).

#### Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut. Col. Jared A. Smith will proceed from Portland, Me., to Fort Constitution, and the battery at Jerry's Point, N. H., on public business (S. O. Sept. 5, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Jared A. Smith will proceed from Portland, Me., to Fort McClary, and the battery on Gerrish's Island, Me., on public business (S. O. Sept. 5, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept. (S. O., Aug. 31, H. Q. A.).

#### Chaplains.

The leave granted Post Chaplain Wm. K. Tolly, Jefferson Barracks, is extended eight days (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.).

#### Signal Corps.

Sergt. John B. Marbury is relieved from duty at Lexington, Ky., and will proceed to Charlotte, N. C., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 80, Sept. 1, Sig. office).

Leave for four months on surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber, Signal Corps (S. O., Aug. 31, H. Q. A.).

#### THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

#### 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; J. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M. Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L. Ft. Buford, D. T.

Capt. Albert G. Force, Fort Custer, M. T., is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 83, Aug. 23, D. Dak.).

The telegraphic instructions, dated Aug. 15, directing Major Henry Carroll and 1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, R. Q. M., to proceed on official business from Bozeman to Billings, M. T., are confirmed (S. O. 84, Aug. 28, D. Dak.).

#### 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; H, Boise Bks., Idaho; J, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Lieut. D. L. Brainard is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks and will return to his station (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25).

#### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C. E. and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. G. and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William D. Beach is extended ten days (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

#### 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. G. and I, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F. and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The troops of the 5th Cav. ordered for duty in Oklahoma will be under the orders of Col. J. F. Wade as soon as they arrive within the jurisdiction of Fort Reno, I. T. Col. Wade will establish his camp in the neighborhood of Guthrie Station, I. T., on the Southern Kansas Railroad (S. O. 111, Sept. 1, Dept. M.).

Sick leave is extended Maj. John J. Upham (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

#### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. O. H. I. and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Capt. J. B. Kerr is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks and will return to his station (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. H. M. Kendall, to take effect about Sept. 26 (S. O. 99, Aug. 28, D. Ariz.).

Sick leave granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is further extended one month (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury and 1st Lieut. George L. Scott, D. 1st Sergt. E. O. Perkins, Sergt. Arthur H. Brown, (Corp.) Nelson Kimball, Farrer L. Sondheim, and Priv. E. E. Lowell, George Keiner, and Henry Rowe, L. qualified as sharpshooters during the month of July, 1888.

#### 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. G. I. L. and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Major J. M. Bacon, having completed duty as witness before Retiring Board, will return to Fort Riley (S. O. 108, Aug. 27, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers is relieved from duty at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., to take effect Oct. 1, 1888, and will join his troop (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Frederick E. Foy, Troop G. (S. O. 92, Aug. 30, Div. M.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Emanuel Hannecke, Troop G. (S. O. 93, Aug. 31, Div. M.).

Priv. William Girdwood, Troop M, Fort Riley, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.).

#### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. I. and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keokuk, Mo.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Lester is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months, to take effect Oct. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. John Guest (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

#### 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E. F. and K, Ft. Grant, A. T.; C and G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Lieut. W. E. Shipp is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks and will return to his station (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25).

Capt. W. B. Kennedy, St. Louis, will proceed to Chicago by Sept. 1, and relieve Capt. E. A. Godwin, 8th Cav., in charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 159, Aug. 28, Rec. Ser.).

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom from Fort Apache to Holbrook, A. T., and from Fort Apache to Fort Mojave, A. T., and return, are approved and confirmed (S. O. 99, Aug. 28, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple is relieved from further duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with the rifle competitions, and will return to Governor's Island (S. O. 185, Sept. 5, Div. A.).

#### 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A. C. D. H. I. L. and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; E and G, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; F, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Capt. J. A. Chamberlin is relieved from further duty in connection with the rifle competition at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and will return to the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 97, Aug. 22, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Albert Todd is relieved from further duty in connection with the rifle competition at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 98, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.).

Capt. J. A. Darling is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks and will return to his station (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, Fort Monroe, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 185, Sept. 5, Div. A.).

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., B. H. G. and L, Huntsville, Ala.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

S. O. 100 is amended to transfer 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford from Bat. E to Bat. I, vice 1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., from Bat. I to Bat. E; and so much of said order as relates to 1st Lieut. Melzar C. Richards is revoked (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.).

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G. and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Dames, Fort Monroe (S. O. 133, Sept. 3, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. B. W. Dunn is relieved from further duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with the rifle competitions, and will return to Fort Monroe (S. O. 185, Sept. 5, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa., in place of 2d Lieut. George F. Bartlett, relieved (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

Priv. Patrick McCusker, Bat. D, Fort McHenry, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.).

#### 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; J and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Preble, Me.

1st Lieut. J. L. Wilson is relieved from duty at the West Virginia University and will join his battery (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Wirt Robinson, having completed duty as a competitor at Fort Niagara, will return to Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 182, Sept. 1, Div. A.).

So much of S. O. 160 as granted 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote leave for four months, to take effect on being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is amended so as to grant him leave for three months, to take effect Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. George W. Gatchell, Fort Adams, will report to the C. O. Fort Warren for temporary Gar. C. M. duty (S. O. 183, Sept. 3, Div. A.).

Capt. Frank G. Smith, having completed duty as range officer at Fort Niagara, will return to Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 185, Sept. 5, Div. A.).

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E. F. I. and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C. and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Priv. Samuel Ghivizzani, Bat. G, is, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A. D. I. and K, Angel Island, Cal.; E and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; H, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; J, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Nat. P. Phister (S. O. 55, Aug. 22, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Frederic A. Tripp is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Santa Barbara, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Nat. P. Phister, relieved (S. O. 55, Aug. 22, D. Cal.).

Capt. William N. Tidball will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to appear as a witness before the G. C. M. in session at that post (S. O. 55, Aug. 22, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Santa Barbara, Cal., vice Capt. William N. Tidball, relieved (S. O. 56, Aug. 24, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty in connection with the Div. rifle competition, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant (S. O. 99, Aug. 24, D. Columbia.).

Lieut. L. P. Brant is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks and will return to his station (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. Thos. Connolly, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 46, Div. Pacific, Aug. 27).

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A. D. E. H. and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.; B, C. F. and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

Capt. James H. Gageby is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition, and will report for duty with his company at Fort Snelling (S. O. 84, Aug. 23, D. Dak.).

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C. D. E. and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B. F. I. and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. E. H. Browne, Fort Spokane (S. O. 99, Aug. 24, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. L. A. Lovering and 2d Lieut. Herman Hall are relieved from further duty in connection with the rifle competition at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25).

1st Lieut. L. A. Lovering is announced as Acting Engineer Officer, Dept. of Columbia (G. O. 15, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.).

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B. and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Official information having been received of the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Inf., to be Colonel 5th Inf., he will, on the expiration of his leave, proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and assume command of his regiment (S. O. 93, Aug. 31, Div. M.).

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxon (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Edward S. Avis is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va., relieving 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art., who will proceed to join his battery (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Weeks is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. James Fields and Priv. Charles E. Keel, Co. H, Fort Hancock, are transferred to the Hospital Corps as privates (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.).

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H. and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B. C. D. E. and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. R. B. Turner (S. O. 108, Aug. 27, Dept. M.).

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirtland is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

Priv. Meyer Markowsky, Co. C, Fort Laramie, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.).

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A. B. E. F. G. and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Priv. Edward F. Miller, Co. J, Fort Robinson, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.).

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B. C. F. H. and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Verde, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; K, San Carlos, A. T.

Leave for one month from Aug. 20, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Leonard Hay (S. O. 97, Aug. 23, D. Ariz.).

Lieut. F. D. W. Ramsay is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks, and will return to his station (S. O. 100, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.).

The leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, granted Capt. Leonard Hay, is, on surgeon's certificate, extended one month (S. O. 46, Div. Pacific, Aug. 27).

1st Sergt. H. W. Gordon, Corp. C. A. Hall, Priv. A. M. George, H. Garrard, and Harry King, K; 2d Lieut. George B. Duncan and Priv. Mason Kimball, I. qualified as sharpshooters during the month of July, 1888.

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., C. F. H. and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Lieuts. R. C. Van Vliet and W. C. Wren are relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks and will return to their station (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25).

Leave for four months, from Aug. 28, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby (S. O., Aug. 31, H. Q. A.).

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick Woolley for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. G. H. and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

The C. O. Fort Niagara is authorized to issue a furlough for one month to Sergt. Carroll D. Hars, Co. K (S. O. 184, Sept. 4, Div. A.).

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. G. H. and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B. C. and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum, Insp.-Gen., will proceed on inspection service to Forts Pembina, Totten, and Buford, D. T.; Camp Poplar River and Forts Assiniboine, Maginnis, Shaw, and Missoula, M. T.; Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T.; Forts Custer and Keogh, M. T., and Forts Abraham Lincoln, Yates, and Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 83, Aug. 23, D. Dak.).

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs., B. D. and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and E, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. William N. Hughes, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 95, Sept. 3, Div. M.).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. James Benson, Co. I (S. O. 94, Sept. 1, Div. M.).

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B. C. D. F. G. H. and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Charles A. Wikoff, I. R. P., will proceed on



public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 96, Aug. 21, D. Columbia.)

The following are relieved from further duty in connection with the rifle competition at Vancouver Barracks: Capt. D. W. Burke, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson, 2d Lieut. William F. Goodwin, William A. Kimball, Frank F. Eastman, Henry C. Cabell, and C. H. Martin (S. O. 96, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Daniel W. Burke is relieved as member and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 96, Aug. 24, D. Columbia.)

Major C. A. Wilkoff will at once assume command of his regiment and of the post of Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 14, Aug. 27, D. Columbia.)

Lieut. W. B. Reynolds is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks and will return to his station (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25.)

Lieut. Col. I. D. De Russy is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks and will return to his station (S. O. 100, D. Columbia, Aug. 25.)

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**  
Hdqs., B. D. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. C. F. and K. Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Alfred L. Hough, Fort Du Chesse (S. O. 77, Aug. 28, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 25, is granted 1st Lieut. William C. McFarland, Fort Du Chesse (S. O. 92, Aug. 30, Div. M.)

Capt. William H. Clapp, on leave, will report by letter to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, Sept. 15, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Platte. He will then join his company (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler is extended one month (S. O. 94, Sept. 1, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. George D. Walker, Co. H (S. O. 92, Aug. 30, Div. M.)

**18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.**  
Hdqs., B. D. and H. Ft. Hays, Kas.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. and I. Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G. and K. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A. and E. Denver, Colo.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. John H. Miller, Co. B (S. O. 94, Sept. 1, Div. M.)

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**  
Hdqs., A. G. H. and I. San Antonio, Tex.; B. C. D. E. and F. Ft. Clark, Tex.; K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Capt. Richard Vance will proceed to Camp Del Rio, Tex., to inspect 41,448 pounds of hay, for which 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 90, Aug. 30, D. Tex.)

**21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**  
Hdqs., A. C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. F. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn is extended one month (S. O. 92, Aug. 30, Div. M.)

Lieut. Col. John S. Poland, now on sick leave, is relieved from duty at Fort Bridger and assigned to station at Fort Sidney (S. O. 78, Aug. 30, D. Platte.)

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.**  
Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. H. and K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E. and G. Ft. Totten, D. T.; I. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

On completion of the special inspection of troops in camp of instruction in the Strawberry Valley, Utah, Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will make a special inspection of the troops in the camps of instruction at Kearney, Neb., Bordeaux, Neb., and near old Fort Casper, Wyo. (S. O. 78, Aug. 30, D. Platte.)

In Orders 52, of Aug. 25, Col. Swaine says he "is pleased to announce to the regiment an act of heroism and gallantry displayed by Pvt. John Coyle, Co. B, 2d Inf., while on duty in camp at the 'Old Faithful Geyser,' Yellowstone Park. A lady stepping too close to the vent of the geyser, and becoming frightened at the hissing steam, stepped backward into a pool of almost boiling hot water, then made a leap forward toward the mouth of the geyser, into which she certainly would have fallen and lost her life, but for the prompt action of Pvt. Coyle, who, risking his own life, sprang forward into the pool of hot water, rescuing the lady, both being badly scalded. Such commendable and exemplary conduct entitles Pvt. Coyle to great praise, and the thanks of the regimental commander are hereby extended to him."

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**  
Hdqs., P. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. Daniel B. Devore is relieved from further duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with the rifle competition, and will return to Fort Wayne (S. O. 185, Sept. 5, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse will proceed from Fort Mackinac to Fort Brady and report for temporary duty, to relieve 2d Lieut. Geo. D. De Shon, who thereupon will return to Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 186, Sept. 6, Div. A.)

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**  
Hdqs., A. D. and E. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G. and I. Ft. Apache, Ariz.; H. and K. Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B. Ft. Thomas, Ariz.; C. and F. San Carlos, Ariz.

Lieut. John Little is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competitions at Vancouver Barracks, and will return to his station (S. O. 100, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)

Capt. J. N. Morgan, St. Louis, will take temporary charge of the rendezvous for the Mounted Service in that city until further orders (S. O. 159, Aug. 28, Rec. Ser.)

Pvt. James Easley, A. and Capt. J. Milton Thompson and Sergt. L. W. McNabb, D. qualified as sharpshooters during the month of July, 1888.

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**  
Hdqs., G. H. I. and B. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B. C. E. and F. Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A. and D. Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending September 1, 1888.

Colonel Roger Jones, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Brigadier-General, August 20, 1888, vice Baird, retired from active service.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Henry Jervoy, Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 15, 1888, vice Kuhn, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant William J. D. Horne, 9th Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 15, 1888, vice Gardner, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant William R. Sample, 14th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, July 1, 1888, vice Mulhall, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Robert L. Howze, 5th Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, July 7, 1888, vice Hodgson, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant William R. Dashiell, 8th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, July 15, 1888, vice Grumley, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Guy H. Preston, 1st Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, July 16, 1888, vice Stevens, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Lieutenant, July 22, 1888, vice Craighill, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Edwin M. Supple, 2d Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, July 24, 1888, vice Carleton, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Eli A. Helmick, 11th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, August 5, 1888, vice Wolf, promoted.

**PROMOTIONS.**  
Lieutenant-Colonel Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel, July 23, 1888, vice Casey, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Infantry, to be Colonel 5th Infantry, August 5, 1888, vice Gibson, deceased.

Major Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 22, 1888, vice McFarland, deceased.

Major William R. King, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 23, 1888, vice Poe, promoted.

Major Robert H. Hall, 22d Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Infantry, August 5, 1888, vice Osborne, promoted to the 5th Infantry.

Captain James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, July 22, 1888, vice Mansfield, promoted.

Captain William H. Powell, 4th Infantry, to be Major 22d Infantry, August 5, 1888, vice Hall, promoted to the 6th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Frederick V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, July 22, 1888, vice Quinn, promoted.

1st Lieutenant George O. Webster, 4th Infantry, to be Captain, August 5, 1888, vice Powell, promoted to the 22d Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Stephen J. Mulhall, 14th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1888, vice Gustin, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

2d Lieutenant Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 10, 1888, vice Wittich, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant Edward I. Grumley, 17th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 15, 1888, vice Brennan, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 16, 1888, vice Gibson, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant William E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 22, 1888, vice Abbot, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Guy Carleton, 2d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 24, 1888, vice La Point, dismissed.

2d Lieutenant Silas A. Wolf, 4th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 5, 1888, vice Webster, promoted.

**RETIREMENT.**  
Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, August 23, 1888 (act June 30, 1882).

2d Lieutenant Henry R. Adams, 35th Infantry, resigned September 1, 1888.

**CASUALTY.**  
The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Aug. 23, Detail: Major William E. Waters, Surg.; Capt. Tully McCree, 1st Art.; Capt. Daniel W. Burke, Thomas F. Tobey, Samuel McConihe, and Charles H. Warren, 1st Lieuts. Patrick Hanson and John Murphy, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art.; 2d Lieuts. William P. Goodwin, William A. Kimball, F. Eastman, Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 97, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Sept. 4, Detail: Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer, Capt. James N. Wheelan, Samuel T. Hamilton, William C. Hawville, and Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav.; Capt. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Charles B. Schofield, Adjt., James N. Allison, and Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis and 2d Lieut. David L. Brainerd, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Herman Hall, 4th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., J. A. (S. O. 97, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.)

At Camp at Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 30, Detail: Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Capt. Curtis R. Mann, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Daniel F. Callahan, 1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carlington and John S. Mason, Jr., 2d Lieuts. Charles B. Vogdes, Samuel L. Faison, Robert H. Noble, Frank O. Ferris, Frank L. Winn, and Frederic A. Tripp, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, 1st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 97, Aug. 27, D. Cal.)

At Fort Grant, A. T., Sept. 3, Detail: Capt. Charles D. Vele, 10th Cav.; Capt. William H. Corbuser, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William H. W. James, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. John Little and Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Levi P. Hunt, 10th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 99, Aug. 23, D. Ariz.)

At the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 2, Detail: Major J. P. Wright, Med. Dept.; Chaplain J. B. McCook; 1st Lieut. G. S. Hoyt, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Mason, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 100, Aug. 23, Dept. M.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 3, Detail: Capt. Myles Moylan, H. J. Nowlin, Henry Jackson, and F. M. Gibson, 1st Lieut. J. C. Gresham, 2d Lieuts. J. D. Mann, J. C. Waterman, B. C. Bullock, and T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 110, Aug. 31, Dept. M.)

At Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 7, Detail: Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Major Robert H. White, Surg.; Capt. Henry W. Lawton, 4th Cav.; Capt. James Chester and 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Abiel L. Smith, 4th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 185, Sept. 5, Div. A.)

**Army Boards.**  
A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Horace Jewett, 3d Inf.; Capt. George B. Rodney, 4th Art., and Capt. George W. B. Stouch, 3d Inf., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 3, to fix the responsibility for loss of

certain ordnance stores, alleged to have been stolen, for which Major Evan Miles, 35th Inf., I. R. P., is accountable (S. O. 84, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majors Charles H. Alden, George M. Sternberg, and Henry McSherry, Surgs., and Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., is constituted to meet in New York City, Oct. 1, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion and of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.)

In circular of Sept. 1, the Surgeon-General of the Army directs that meteorological observations be hereafter made and recorded in the meteorological register at each permanent military post at which a medical officer or member of the Hospital Corps is stationed.

**DEPARTMENT NEWS.**

**Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke.**  
A despatch from Buffalo, Wyo., says: "Lieut. Powell and Gardner, with Troop D, 8th Cavalry, left Fort McKinney Aug. 29, escorting 1st Lieut. Hall's band of Cheyenne Indians back to their agency on Tongue River, which they had left without authority. Aug. 30 couriers from Capt. Dimmick's troop, 9th Cavalry, arrived at McKinney and reported that the Powder River country with its tributaries had been completely scouted for a week and no Indians found."

The authorities at Arlington Cemetery have improved and made more secure the grave of General Sheridan.

**Division of the Atlantic—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.**  
The special conference in Augusta Sept. 3 between Surgeon General Hamilton, U. S. Marine Hospital Service; Gov. Gordon, Mayors May, of Augusta; Lester, of Savannah; Dunn, of Brunswick, and Drs. Foster and Doughty, of Augusta; Dr. Reeves, of Chatham; Dr. Cochran, of Montgomery, and Dr. Brunner, of Savannah, in reference to uniform quarantine regulations, resulted in the adoption of resolutions approving the plans of Dr. Hamilton for preventing the spread of the yellow fever.

**Dept. of Missouri—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.**  
A despatch of Sept. 6 from Albuquerque, says: "An outbreak is feared from the Navajo Indians. A squad of troops started out from Fort Wingate to arrest a whiskey peddler, when a large force of Navajos confronted them and declared that the peddler should not be arrested, and the sergeant in charge, seeing his force largely outnumbered, proceeded to Fort Defiance and informed the Indian agent, who communicated with the commanding officer at Fort Wingate. Troop C, 6th Cav., Capt. Robert Hanna, is now in the field, with instructions to arrest all violators of the law. The Navajos are reported as determined to resist any attempt to remove the whiskey sellers and bloodshed is feared."

**ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE, VA.**  
In a neat pamphlet of 27 pages, with index, Gen. Tidball publishes G. O. 47, giving the "standing orders of the U. S. Artillery School and post of Fort Monroe, Va.," as they will govern on and after Sept. 1, 1888. They are minute and military and cover the following heads: Officers, Dress, Battery Routine, Passes, Drill Routine, Guard Routine, (Officer of the day); Guard Routine, (General); Police Regulations, Provost Sergeant, Fire Regulations, Post School for Children, Library, Courts-martial, Subsistence Department, Lamps and Lanterns, U. S. Steamer General Wood and Miscellaneous.

**TURNBULL'S BATTERY AT TIMONIUM, MD.**  
LIGHT BATTERY C, 3d Artillery, says the Baltimore Sun, has arrived at Timonium and gone into camp. It is commanded by Capt. J. G. Turnbull, 3d Artillery, and was known in the old days as Ringgold's famous battery. The present visit recalls to the minds of Baltimoreans the heroic death of Major Samuel Ringgold. A plain marble slab in a lot in Greenmount Cemetery marks the last resting place of the hero. The lot belongs to the old Ringgold family, and beside the grave of the major lie the remains of Rear Admiral Calwallader Ringgold, U. S. Navy, who died April 29, 1867. The remains of other members of the family are also interred in the same lot. The inscriptions on the slabs are fast becoming indistinct, owing to lack of attention, but after a little effort the following words can be discerned:

Sam. Ringgold,  
Maj. U. S. A.,  
Mortally Wounded in the  
Battle of Palo Alto, Mexico,  
Died at Corpus Christi,  
May 10, 1845.

The battery will be one of the greatest features of the fair, and a drill will be given each afternoon at 1 o'clock in the field adjacent to the camp.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**WEST POINT, N. Y. SEPT. 5, 1888.**

ACADEMIC life has begun again in earnest. Study and drill have taken the place of hops, band concerts, picnics, etc. Quite an exodus of summer visitors, consisting chiefly of the relatives and friends of cadets, has followed the close of the encampment and return to barracks. The residents of the post have returned, as the visitors have left, and the houses along the row have regained their usual cheerful aspect with the return of their occupants.

On Monday a large number of excursionists visited the post, it being Labor Day.

Lieut. Kieroy, who has been granted four months' leave of absence, "with permission to go beyond the seas," sails for Europe to-day. We wish him "bon voyage."

Mrs. A. K. Smith and her son, Mr. Thomas Smith, are staying at Cranston's Hotel. Dr. Smith, who is stationed in New York, spends Sundays with his family, but his duties require his presence in the city during the week.

The widow and son of Gen. W. B. Hazen are at the West Point Hotel.

Lieuts. Homer and Chamberlain are to be congratulated on their delightful visitation, Fort Monroe. Lieut. Chamberlain left the post on Friday. Lieut. Homer, who is away at present, will return for a short visit, it is said, before proceeding to his new station.

There have been no cadet hops since the large ball on Aug. 25. A hop given at Cranston's on Saturday evening



was attended by a number of officers and residents of the post.

New quarters for enlisted men are being erected in Camp Town. The new building to be used for workshops, has been completed. A soldier's hop was given in a short time ago.

The quarters formerly occupied by Mr. Erwin have been altered and assigned as officers' quarters. They are at present occupied by Lieut. Hale, who has just arrived.

Social life is at a standstill, everyone is busily occupied in the all-important task of getting settled.

The mother and sister of Cadet Johnson, of the first class, are at the West Point Hotel.

Col. and Mrs. H. F. O'Brien and their nieces, the Misses Kerrigan, and Gen. James Grant Wilson and family are still at Cranston's.

Candidates for admission to West Point in June next were designated this week as follows:

Harry O. Penick, Charlton, Iowa.

Frank E. Wilson, Carroll, Ohio.

#### FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The *Excelsior* of Sept. 1 says:

The Misses McParlin were guests of Mrs. Wheaton Sunday and of Mrs. and Miss Waring Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Lieutenant Mallory is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Brown till Sept. 1, when she journeys with Mrs. Captain Mills till the return of the officers. Dr. Brown returned Sept. 29 to attend the meeting of the Retiring Board, returning to Kearney and remaining with the troops until their return.

Miss Mollie Satterthwaite left Wednesday for Los Angeles, Ind., after a pleasant visit. Lieut. Van Liew left Friday, Aug. 31, for Detroit, where he meets Mrs. Van Liew, who has been staying in New York for some months. They go to Orchard Lake, where Lieut. Van Liew is detailed for three or four years' teaching. Mrs. General Wharton left Wednesday for Kearney. She is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Boyle during the month of September. Both here and Mrs. Colonel Fletcher's houses are to be closed for some time, as Mrs. Fletcher leaves, en route to her old home in Philadelphia.

Miss Kohlhaug, sister of Mrs. James Ulio, and fiancée of Lieut. Harry Wilkins, left Saturday for Spokane Falls, Washington Territory. She has been with her sister for ten months and has, by her pleasant manners, won all hearts, and will be welcomed whenever she returns—ever with a changed name. Gen. Frank Wheaton returned from his trip to Villisca, Iowa, Thursday, having enjoyed meeting a number of the old Sixth Corps, to which he belonged, and to whom he is much attached. He took a severe cold while away, ending in an attack of bronchitis, from which he suffered much, but recovered sufficiently to go on Monday to inspect and review the State troops at Mason City.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The *Kansas City Times* says:

Dr. Owen returned yesterday from Fort Gibson, I. T., where he has been on temporary duty. Lieut. Mercer, 8th Inf., has arrived from San Antonio, en route to join at Fort Robinson. Lieut. Mercer has many friends who will be pleased to meet him. Mrs. Adams, wife of Capt. H. N. Adams, 18th Inf., has left for Fort Gibson and for a visit to relatives at St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Steele is visiting in Junction City. The following engagements are announced: Lieut. Brook, 51st Inf., to Miss McClintock, of Omaha, and Lieut. Moody, 23d Inf., to Miss Bertha Thorne, daughter of Capt. Thorne, 23d Inf.

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

THE Hospital Corps has now been in practical working order for nearly a year, and has given us ample opportunity to test its utility. Your correspondent, who is a member of it, ventures to make a few suggestions as to improvements, etc. First of all, when a vacancy occurs and application for transfer of another man is made, company commanders should have no voice in the matter, as they invariably disapprove the application for a good man, and at that rate there will never be a good "crew" in the corps at posts where such practice prevails. There are no inducements for first class men to join the corps until Congress makes provision for an increase of pay. Distinction should also be made by dividing the private into two grades—first and second class—which will create ambition among the lower class to get the increase of pay and thereby insure a greater amount of attention and desire "to do the very best." The position of acting steward should be made an "actual rank" by designating them as "Assistant Hospital Stewards," subject to reduction only by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General and Post Surgeon. Candidates for the latter position should only be required to serve six months as privates in the corps, and that only temporarily whilst being instructed for the position, and if they fail at the end of that probationary period they should be free to choose either to return to their company or remain permanently as privates of the corps. In course of time, your correspondent believes, there will be no material out of which to make stewards, as in my own experience I have met men who were most highly fitted for the billet, but who would not "take their chances" for a number of years to eventually get the coveted appointment.

As regards the uniform of stewards, it is altogether too "green," all stripes and chevrons should be done away with and a small design of "mortar and pestle" upon one sleeve should indicate their rank. This would improve the uniform to a great extent, or what is still better a sack coat with staff buttons and one small stripe of gold lace around the cuff, would give them the appearance of professionals in the Army. Stewards, please let us hear from you.

THREE BARS AND AN ARC.

#### ANOTHER GOOD SOLDIER.

IN *JOURNAL* of Sept. 1 we give the record of Commissary-Sergeant G. W. Perkins, U. S. A., of Fort Ontario, and this week Commissary-Sergeant Alfred Gallacoff, of Fort Buford, writes us: "I have faithfully served 21 years in the Regular Army, and never lost a day's duty by being on the sick report or on furlough, and never had a Court-martial, not even a garrison C. M. I have served over 14 years in Battery G, 4th Art., and over seven years as Commissary-Sergeant, and, if required, I can prove my statement correct."

In May, 1885, a furlough for four months was granted me, but I did not take advantage of it, owing to the outbreak of Indians in Arizona.

"I also served during the late war, was prisoner of war in Richmond, Va., on the sick report from Feb. 19 to about May 28, 1863, and a furlough for one month was granted me in April, 1866—that is over 23 years ago."

This record is hard to beat.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

**N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.**

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise. Expects to be ready in September.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left Norfolk Yard, August 24, for Port au Prince, Hayti.

OSSIEPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Flagship of Rear Admiral Luce, arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, Sept. 5, from a cruise to the Fishing Banks, to be prepared for winter's cruise in the West Indies.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk. To undergo repairs necessary to fit her for the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. Repairs will be finished probably in January, 1889.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Left Portland, Maine, Aug. 30, for Halifax, and for a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Present address, Halifax. Under orders to return to New York by Sept. 21.

**N. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Bratne.**

Commodore Jas. H. Gillis will command the station per steamer of Sept. 25. He has been appointed acting Rear Admiral—the same to go into effect upon his reaching the station.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pizman. Arrived at Montevideo, Aug. 9, from Punta Arenas.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Sailed for the South Atlantic Station. Aug. 18 for Rio.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickens. Arrived at Rosario, July 11.

**European Station—A. R. Adml. Jas. A. Greer.**

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Arrived at St. Petersburg, Russia, July 30. Advances under date of Aug. 11, state that the *Enterprise* is still in Northern Europe, and will join flagship at Villefranche in February next.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. Admiral Greer, under date of Aug. 11, states flagship would sail Aug. 19 from Malaga, Spain, for Algiers, Palma, Tarragona and Barcelona, where he expected to arrive Sept. 5. Would leave Barcelona Oct. 15 for Naples, Leghorn, Villefranche, and expected to arrive at Villefranche Nov. 15.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. At Leghorn Aug. 17, awaiting arrival of stores. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

**Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.**

Address all mail (with the exception of the *Trenton* and *Nipisic*) until further orders, to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Apia, Samoa. Will probably sail for Honolulu. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Reported to have sailed August 14 from Callao for Honolulu.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, July 24. Upon arrival at Honolulu will be temporary flagship of the squadron, and will proceed to Callao, Peru.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan, at Mare Island, Cal., to be repaired.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. At Mare Island. Will be overhauled, cleaned, and sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Callao, Peru, July 4. Department cabled her to remain at that port until further orders.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At Callao July 31, where she is detained by wish of State Dept., and will remain until further orders. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Honolulu, Aug. 1, and has been ordered to San Francisco upon the arrival of her relief, the *Dolphin*, for repairs.

**Asiatic Station—Rear Adml. Ralph Chandler.**

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. Left Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 6, for New York, under sail, as per cable.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Hakodati, Japan. July 26, from Chemulpo and Vladivostok, and will proceed to Yokohama.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. At Chemulpo, Korea, July 26. Orders issued to send the *Juniata* home via Suez Canal. Can be expected home in January.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s. Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Kobe, Japan, Aug. 5.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Expected to sail from Honolulu for Yokohama Aug. 10.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Left Chefoo for Kobe, Japan, July 24.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Robt. Boyd.

At Navy-yard, New York, to be fitted out as the flagship of the Asiatic Station. Capt. A. V. Reed will command on Sept. 10.

### Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander C. J. Train. Sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk Sept. 3. Will receive crew and stores, and then proceed to Portsmouth to receive the apprentices from the *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, and will be used as the Apprentice Training Ship. Was off Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 5.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

### On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. Returned to New York Navy-yard, Sept. 7, having successfully tested her guns.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 27.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va., being repaired.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. Arrived at Erie from a cruise on the Lakes Sept. 3. Has been ordered to Toledo, Ohio.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At Mare Island, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. Off Glen Cove, L. I., at last accounts, to return shortly to her winter quarters at N. Y. City.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Sailed from Ounulaska, July 19 for St. Michael and other settlements of Northern Alaska, and for the whale fishing grounds of the Arctic Ocean.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 23 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. C. O. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catalpa*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley. Will probably be removed to Randolph Flats, about three miles below Richmond, Va.

### Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea.

Kearsarge—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired.

Hartford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will be repaired as soon as funds are available.

Jamestown—At Navy-yard, Norfolk. To be fitted as a School Ship for State of Pennsylvania. To be stationed at Philadelphia.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs.

Frogfish—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., being repaired. Will be ready for sea about Nov. 1.

Mohican—At Mare Island, to undergo repairs and be recommissioned. Commander J. B. Coghlan has been ordered to command.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE French cruiser *Alger* is to have triple-expansion engines worked at 240 lbs. per square inch, furnished by Belleville boilers.

AUGUST 22, the German ironclad and training ship squadrons and the torpedo flotilla were combined into a manoeuvre fleet, under the command of Admiral Knorr.

A NEW cruiser, the *Barracouta*, has just been commenced at Sheerness. She will be 233 ft. in length, and 35 ft. in breadth. She is to be built of steel, and will have a displacement of 1,580 tons.

M. PAUL BORDE publishes in the *Temps* a long article on the French Navy, dealing particularly with the maladministration at the Admiralty. He holds to the opinion of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier that France seemed to keep up its marine armament simply for the purpose of multiplying officials and naval buildings on shore, just maintaining sufficient vessels at sea to serve as a pretext and justification for the expenditure on land.

CONTRACTS have been awarded as follows by Acting Secretary Harmony for miscellaneous materials for the armored steel cruiser *Maine*, now building at New York: W. B. Price Manufacturing Co., of Baltimore, white lead, paints and brushes, \$2,204.57; Albert Flagler, New York, zinc, paint and glass, \$359.42; Calvin A. Bryson, New York, screws, \$359.65; Rowland A. Robbins, New York, wrought iron, lead, zinc, tin, hardware, varnish, ship chandlery and leather, \$14,475.61; J. J. Donovan, New York, nails, locks and hinges, linseed oil, alcohol, and sperm and lard oils, \$1,534.11; Lewis H. Ross, Brooklyn, white oak, white pine, black walnut, etc., \$5,697.24, and J. W. Duryee, New York, yellow pine logs, white ash, sycamore, locust, spruce and lignum vitae, \$9,444.66.



The Navy Department has received a letter from Naval Constructor Varney saying that the monitor *Amphitrite* was docked at the yard of Harlan and Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Sept. 4. He adds that the vessel's draught of water was 7 ft. 6 in. forward and 9 ft. 6 in. aft, and that the two forward compartments of the water bottom and about one-third of the third compartment were filled up to trim the ship.

A BROOKLYN paper reports Capt Ramsey saying of the *Boston*: "We will go about 200 miles outside of Sandy Hook and try both the main and secondary batteries, for the purpose of testing the strength of the ship's fittings. You remember the accident that happened to the part sills of the *Atlanta* when her guns were discharged at sea? We do not propose to experience the same sad result. The cannon will be fired with the regulation charge of powder and ball."

A NEW submarine boat intended to revolutionize naval warfare is to be launched at Toulon on Sept. 15. It is designed by M. Ramagote, a French Government engineer. It is so constructed as to be able to dive completely beneath the keel of the largest ironclad, and by means of special apparatus fasten explosive cartridges to the sides of an enemy's vessel, and is enabled to maintain communication with explosive cartridges fixed by means of a steel wire by which the cartridges can be exploded by electricity. The entire crew is one officer, two engineers, and a sailor. The motive power consists of an electric machine, and other engines provided with compressed-air apparatus.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI's new transport was launched Aug. 29 at the Navy-yard, N. Y. The boat was designed by Draughtsman Frothingham and built by Master Boat Builder Tompkins. The Brooklyn *Citizen* says: "The Gherardi steamer is a magnificent piece of construction, and will bear comparison with many of the crack steam yachts that sail along the Sound. The dimensions of the launch are as follows: Over all, 58 feet, 6 inches; on the water line, 50 feet; width, 10 feet. The boilers were made in West Virginia and the engines in Massachusetts. The steamer was rolled from the shop to the edge of the channel, and when she reached that point the steam derrick lifted her into the water. Before the boat had been placed on the bosom of the pellucid stream, Quartermaster Bill McNamara broke the customary bottle of wine over her prow. Bill struck the bottle so that its entire contents would not reach the water. He emptied the remainder into a glass and drank the health of Secretary of the Navy Whitney and Master Shipwright James McGee, who paid for the wine."

No OTHER foreign vessels of war, except the American corvette *Alert*, witnessed the naval review of the German and Russian fleets at Cronstadt, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The *Alert* happened to be cruising in the Baltic, and at once proceeded to Cronstadt on receiving intelligence that the German Emperor was on his way thither. The report on the comparative merits of the two fleets the commander intends to make to his Government, will be read with interest when published by that capital institution, the United States Intelligence Department. In general, the Russian press speaks highly of the smartness and discipline on board the German men-of-war. Both countries seem to have vied to make the utmost display, and some of the manoeuvres of the Russians to show off their more obsolete armaments to the best advantage, are reported to have been very ingenious. It is stated that, although permission has been withheld from the German officers to visit the Cronstadt island forts, as it was from the officers of the British Reserve Fleet in 1882, the former have done their best to get information about them.

THERE has been a pleasant interchange of courtesies between the English and American officers at Yokohama. A very pleasant afternoon dance was given on July 3, at the Public Hall, by the English ladies of Yokohama, in honor of the presence of the English fleet. Admirals Salmon, of the British Navy, and Chandler, U. S. N., were both present, as well as all the commanders and most of the officers of the different naval squadrons. July 4, Lieut. W. H. H. Sutherland, U. S. N., and Asst. Eng. C. A. E. King, U. S. N., took part in a scratch game of base ball, in which Mr. Chandler Gubbens, of New York, and other Americans also participated. The principal event of the day was, however, the regatta, and the reception on board the *Brooklyn*, by Admiral Chandler and the officers of the ship. A very pleasant entertainment was given, July 5, on board H. M. S. *Constance*, by Capt. Koppel and the officers of that ship. July 11, Vice-Admiral Salmon and the captains and officers of H. M. ships gave the ball of the season at the Public Hall. The music was supplied by the bands of the English flag-ship, the *Audacious*, and of the American flag-ship, the *Brooklyn*, which played alternately throughout the evening.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

SEPT. 1.—Lieutenant Commander Frank Courts, to duty as Inspector of Steel at the Homestead Steel Works, at Monaca, Pa.

Ensign John G. Tawressey and Naval Cadet Wm. N. Vansant, for duty under instruction at the Royal College, Greenwich, per steamer of Sept. 19 from New York.

SEPT. 5.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. C. Gibson, to the store-ship *Monongahela*.

Lieutenant James T. Smith, to the *Pinta*.

Lieutenant John H. Moore, to Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 19.

Assistant Paymaster George W. Simpson, to the *Constellation*.

SEPT. 6.—Lieutenant Dennis H. Mahan, to the Naval War College.

Lieutenants R. F. Nicholson and O. G. Dodge, to the Naval Academy, Sept. 25.

Lieutenant A. E. Culver and Ensign George F. Ormsby, to the *Monongahela*.

##### Detached.

SEPT. 1.—Lieutenant Comdr. J. G. Eaton, as Steel Inspector at Pittsburg, Pa., on Sept. 30, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign John H. Shipley, from the *Swatara* and ordered to receiving ship *Wabash*.

SEPT. 4.—Lieutenant F. H. Crosby, from the coast survey steamer *Gedney* and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 5.—Ensign Chas. P. Plunkett, from *Pinta*, on reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant James B. Collins, from *Monongahela*, on reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Willis B. Wilcox, from *Constellation*, and ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, from *Saratoga*, and ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

SEPT. 6.—Lieutenant T. Dix Bolles, from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Monongahela*.

##### Leave.

Lieutenant Lucien F. Fyane, for three months from Sept. 26.

#### CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Sept. 6:

Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Webster, from apoplexy, on board U. S. S. *Vermont*, at New York Navy-yard, Sept. 5.

Private Fred. Abinger, M. C., killed, at Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 5.

Carpenter M. T. Quigley, on board *Lancaster*, at Barcelona, Spain, Sept. 5.

#### MARINE CORPS.

Major Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Sept. 1, ordered to pay U. S. marines at Headquarters, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; Annapolis, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; League Island, Pa.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H.

1st Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller was detached Aug. 30 from the U. S. S. *Pennacola* and ordered to report to the commandant, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

##### ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 3.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy commenced Sept. 3, beginning with English studies. The following passed their examinations: Thos. L. Stitt, of Ind.; Edward L. Kellogg, of N. Y.; Jos. C. Breckinridge, of Ky.; Holden A. Evans, of Fla.; Aaron L. Gamble, of Ind.; Gray F. Scott, of W. Va.; Geo. W. DeKind, of N. Y.; Raymond D. Swigert, of Iowa, and Randolph Ridgely, of Ga.

The punishment of the cadets who were sentenced to imprisonment for a month on the *Santee* for hazing will expire on Sept. 15.

#### TRIAL OF THE BOSTON.

"EVERYTHING worked all right," the captain of the brig *Nina* is quoted as saying in regard to the trial trip of the *Boston*. "The new clip circles worked charmingly, and the Board of Naval Experts, which is composed of Commander Chas. O'Neil, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, U. S. N., and Ensign R. B. Dashiell, U. S. N., were all well pleased. Only the port guns were used. The *Boston* anchored down the bay after we came up, and Wednesday morning the trial will be continued. I don't expect that we shall go down the bay again in the morning, as the *Boston* will come up to the Navy yard as soon as her gun trial is completed." Capt. Ramsey intended to adjust his compasses in order to ascertain whether the firing of the heavy charges which were used Wednesday would have any effect on them.

As soon as the official report of Comdr. O'Neil, of the gun trial trip of the *Boston*, has been forwarded to Washington, the new cruiser *Atlanta* and *Chicago* will be fitted with new clip circles and other modern gun appliances similar to those now in use on the first named vessel.

Two slight accidents occurred on the trip of the *Boston*—one to a boat which had been hoisted directly over the muzzle of a broadside 6 inch, and which was broken from the heavy pressure, and the other cost James Caveda, the chief of the ship's police, four of his toes. A powder tank fell on his feet and Caveda was sent under the care of one of the ship's physicians back to the city, where an ambulance conveyed him to the New York Navy Hospital. The tank was displaced by the concussion of the heavy firing.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 28.)

#### THE CRUISER SAN FRANCISCO.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Foreman J. W. Galvin of the Pacific Rolling Mills, accompanied by E. Francis, foreman of the mills, ascended the staging on the south side of the monster furnace, where 26,000 pounds of boiling, bubbling steel were imprisoned. A five ton kettle had, in the meantime, been switched off on a side track, where it was heated to a red hot degree. On the command of the foreman, Galvin, it was lifted from its position on the side switch, and placed upon a miniature railroad track leading from the mouth of the caldron where the melted steel was confined. Having been placed directly underneath the spout, four sturdy workmen, by the aid of a ram, drove the clay bulkhead from the mouth of the chute, and instantly after so doing a stream of white melted steel was seen to flow along the chute and into the kettle, sending up a shower of fiery sparks in all directions magnificently grand to behold. This imposing scene lasted just for 2 minutes and 30 seconds, when one of the workmen with a rammer knocked a section out of the chute and permitted the flowing steel to run through into space beneath.

The kettle was instantly run along the short railway track a distance of 25 feet, when it was stopped directly over a square shaped receptacle. A few sharp jerks of a lever, by one of the assistants, opened an aperture through which the melted steel ran into the receptacle already mentioned. At the same instant a flash, with a report as if a concussion had occurred, was seen to shoot up from an adjacent tube like opening. This was caused by an explosion of the hot and cold air coming in contact

in the space prepared underneath for the melted steel, which has by this time formed the prow of the cruiser *San Francisco*. In just 30 seconds the 26,000 pounds of steel had left the kettle through a 5 inch nozzle and run into the mold. Foreman Galvin will come once to strip the casting on Friday, and probably by next Monday the prow of the cruiser *San Francisco* will be taken from its mold and taken to the trimming shop, where the superfluous matter will be chipped off and the cutwater put in proper condition to be placed in position on the vessel.

#### STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.  
H. E. Nichols, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
Lt. G. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.  
Ensign E. H. Tilton, Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.  
P. A. Farnsworth, J. N. Speck, U. S. N., Harbortown, Pa.  
Steamer A. D. Beebe, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address, New Bedford, Mass.  
Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Boston, Mass.  
Schooner Earnest, Lieut. H. T. Mayo, U. S. N., Address care of Mail Agent, steamer Idaho, Seattle, Wash. Ter.  
Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address Eastport, Me.  
Steamer *Hawley*, Lieut. H. R. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg. Address San Francisco, Cal.  
Steamer *McArthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Neah Bay, Wash. Ter.  
Frigate *Patterson*, Lt. Comdr. Chas. W. Thomas, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
Steamer *Endicott*, Lt. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., comdg. Address Annapolis, Md.  
Steamer *Daley*, Ensign Franklin Swift, U. S. N., comdg. Address Hyannis Port, Mass.  
Schooner *Eagle*, Lieut. S. C. Faine, U. S. N., comdg. Address Hyannis Port, Mass.  
Schooner *Scoreby*, Lieut. Francis Windlow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Haven, N. C.

THE situation in regard to the fortification bill has not changed materially since this time last week. It is now in conference. It was passed by the Senate, after several days debate, in the shape reported from the Appropriation Committee, and as given in the last issue of the JOURNAL. The House promptly refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and appointed as conferees Messrs. Sayers, Forney and Butterworth. The Senate conferees are Messrs. Dawes, Plumb and Forney. They have not yet held a meeting, and probably will not before next week. From conversation with members individually, the impression is gained that an agreement on the present bill, with some modifications, will be reached. The feature providing for the appointment of an ordnance board will undoubtedly be retained. The amount of the bill will probably be fixed at from three to five million dollars.

THE article on the Last Days of the Rebellion by General Sheridan, which appears in the *North American Review* for September, is a reprint of an article contributed to that periodical some years ago. In it he describes a tall, lank man, coming down the road from the direction of Amelia Court House, riding a small mule and heading toward Burkeville Junction, to which point Gen. Crook had, early that morning, been ordered with his division of cavalry, to break the railroad and telegraph lines. The man and mule were brought to a halt, and the mule and himself closely examined, under strong remonstrances at the indignity done to a Southern gentleman. Remonstrance, however, was without avail, and in his boots two telegrams were found from the Commissary-General of Lee's army, saying: "The army is at Amelia Court House, short of provisions, send 300,000 rations quickly to Burkeville Junction." Arrangements were immediately made to intercept these supplies, which were partially successful.

2d LIEUTENANT W. MOFFATT, 2d Inf., was brought to Washington and placed in Government Insane Asylum, Sept. 6.

LIEUTENANT T. B. M. MARON, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

NEWPORT is still talking of the ball given by Mr. J. J. Van Alen, son of the late Gen. Van Alen, and a scion of the house of Astor. Mr. Van Alen's new house, about which so much curiosity existed, was thrown open for the first time, and the guests could scarcely look at each other, they were so taken up with the furniture and decorations of the place. There is no gas in the house, and even the ballroom was lighted with wax candles. To preserve the English flavor the servants were arrayed in knee breeches and buckled shoes, and wore powdered hair. The ball was opened with a hunting quadrille, danced by men in scarlet coats and women arrayed in white with scarlet shoulder knots. Supper was served on the lawn in huts, at tables that just held eight people.

HIRAM D. HOUSEMAN, of Keyport, N. J., owner and master of the oyster sloop *Luona*, has filed with the Collector of the port of Perth Amboy a protest, in which he says that while engaged in dredging for oysters at a point 200 yards southwest of the Southwest Spit buoy in the lower New York bay he was run into by what he supposed was the U. S. S. *Boston*, which was then returning from the cruise to test her gun fittings. The steamer carried away the *Luona*'s bowsprit and topmast, tore her new mastsail to pieces, knocked overboard shovels and baskets, parted the bobstay and the lacing on the gaff, and tore off the lazyjack, the topmast runner, and one block on the topmast. The damage is estimated at \$800.



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THE bill in relation to the bonds of disbursing  
officers and monthly payments in the Army has  
passed the Senate this week and is about to become  
a law. It confers no additional powers upon the  
Secretary of War in regard to the payment of the  
Army and no additional paymasters are authorized.  
Its enactment shows, however, that Congress ex-  
presses the sentiment of the vast majority of the  
rank and file of the Army in regard to frequent  
payments, and the War Department accepting it in  
that sense will make an extra effort to have all  
troops mustered for pay monthly. An attempt will  
be made to do this with the present force. Should  
the effort not be successful, the Department would  
then have good reason for asking for an extra al-  
lowance of disbursing officers. The following is the  
text of the bill as passed with Senate amendments,  
which the House will in all probability accept:

That, for the faithful discharge of the duties of any dis-  
bursing officer or other officer of the Army, the Secretary  
of War may accept, as a surety or sureties on the bond of  
such officer, an incorporated guaranty company, or may so  
accept individuals or both, and such bond shall be in lieu of  
former bonds of such officer in respect to liabilities accruing  
subsequent to the date of approval of said bond.

Sec. 2. That the Army shall hereafter be paid monthly,  
whenever the Secretary of War shall in his discretion so  
direct.

New York dedicated three monuments at Gettys-  
burg on Tuesday—the 104th, 108th and 123d Regi-  
ments.

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ARMYNAVY.

**A RECORD OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.**

WITH this month the Army and Navy Journal  
enters upon the twenty-sixth year of its existence,  
the first number having appeared on August 29,  
1863. At the outset of its career the paper had the  
good, or the ill, fortune to incur the hostility of the  
irascible Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of  
War. Precisely why he opposed it we could never  
ascertain, though we have always suspected that we  
were in some way involved, innocently enough, in  
the jealousies and intrigues which disturbed Mr.  
Lincoln's official household. Some of the most pow-  
erful of the influences then controlling at Washington  
were enlisted in behalf of the establishment of a  
Service paper. A prominent Senator visited each  
of the Cabinet officers to bespeak his good will, and  
all showed a friendly disposition, excepting only  
Mr. Stanton. A fellow-member of the Cabinet, the  
late Salmon P. Chase, argued the case with him,  
but without avail. He was opposed to the estab-  
lishment of a paper which he could not control, and  
which appealed so directly to the subjects of the  
kingdom over which he ruled with such despotic  
sway. He refused to give any encouragement to  
the enterprise, and endeavored to forestall it by the  
publication of a sheet called the Official Gazette,  
which was issued under the orders of the War De-  
partment weekly. The Gazette lived but a single year,  
and never gained any foothold in the Services: the  
Journal lives today, and is able to say, what few  
papers can say, that it was a complete success from  
the appearance of the first number.

It is interesting to note some of the changes in the  
Services that have occurred during the period cov-  
ered by the thirteen hundred and five issues of the  
JOURNAL, which were completed with the number  
of August 25, 1888. In 1863 Stanton was Secretary  
of War and Gideon Welles Secretary of the Navy,  
with Gustavus V. Fox as his assistant and Wm.  
Faxon his chief clerk. All of these are now dead,  
though in the Navy Department Wm. Moran, whose  
name followed that of Faxon in the Navy Register,  
is still on duty, venerable and honored; John W.  
Hogg, a clerk of still older date, is Chief, and Dr.  
McNairy continues to enliven the Department with  
his cheery presence; the venerable Musas has ceased  
to guard the portals of the throne. The changes  
in the clerical service of the War Department have  
been equally radical, though we recall two of the  
clerks of that period still on duty, Raphael P.  
Thian, now chief clerk of the Adjutant General's  
Office, and J. C. Hesse.

Of the general officers of 1863 not one remains upon  
the active list of the Army, McClellan, Halleck, Grant,  
McDowell, Hooker, Meade, McPherson and Thomas  
—taking them in the order of their rank at that  
date, all are dead; Fremont, Cooke, Pope and  
Sherman are on the retired list, and Rosecrans is out  
of the Army altogether, and on duty as Register of



the Treasury; Schofield, who was then a captain in the 1st Artillery, and twenty-sixth in lineal rank, is now the ranking major-general. Howard was then a 1st lieutenant of ordnance; Crook, a captain of infantry, Stanley a captain of cavalry, Gibbon a captain of artillery, Ruger a 2d lieutenant of engineers, Merritt a captain of cavalry and Miles and Brooke colonels of volunteers. The ranking officer of the Adjutant-General's Department, General Drum was a lieutenant-colonel and Roger Jones was within one of the bottom of the list in the Inspector-General's Department. General Holabird was a captain and A. Q. M.; General Macfeely had just attained his majority, in the Commissary Department, and John Moore, now surgeon-general, was a major, also. General Rochester was an additional paymaster in the volunteer establishment, General Casey a newly fledged major of engineers and General Benét a captain of ordnance. The Signal Corps had no existence. The colonels of cavalry in their order were Blake, Wood, Howe, Sedgwick, Emory and Hunter; of artillery, Vogdes, Morris, Sherman, Brooks and Burton; of infantry, Waite, Burbank, Hoffman, Casey, Butterfield, Greene, Abercrombie, Cady, Wright, Alexander, Keyes, Franklin, Sanderson, Stone, Shepherd, Heintzelman, Porter, Carrington and Canby. Of these thirty only five remain in the Army, and they upon the retired list. Butterfield, Keyes and Franklin, are living, but no longer in the Service.

Of the present colonels of cavalry, Grierson was in 1863 a brigadier general, Hatch a colonel, and Compton a major of volunteers; Brackett and Carr were majors of regular cavalry and Otis and Sweitzer captains; Dudley and Forsyth were infantry captains and Wade a 1st lieutenant of cavalry. All the present artillery colonels, Ayres, Gibson, Tidball, Closson, and Piper, were captains of artillery. Of the colonels of infantry, Smith and Morrow were colonels, Shafter and Otis lieutenant colonels and Merriam a captain of volunteers; Andrews and Black were majors of infantry in the Regular Army; Kautz and Wheaton were captains of cavalry and McCook, Carlin, Dodge, Blunt, Swaine, Douglass, Yard, Bliss, Anderson, Townsend, Crofton, La Motte, Mizner, Mason, Osborne, and Hough were captains of infantry, the last standing No. 99 on the list.

The changes in the personnel of the Navy are equally noteworthy. In 1863 the rear admirals were Farragut, Goldsborough, Du Pont, Davis, Dahlgren, and Porter. Porter is the sole survivor of these, and holds the rank of admiral, which has since been created. The vice admiral, Rowan, was then a commodore; Luce and the other rear admirals of to-day were lieutenant commanders, as were the present commodores and the captains down to and including Byron Wilson, who in the Register for January, 1864 was at the bottom of the list of officers of that grade. Henry C. Tullman, who then brought up the rear of the procession of lieutenants, was retired as a lieutenant commander in 1872; Stephen A. McCarty, who was next above him, resigned in 1874; Benj. F. Day, next preceding, is now No. 13 on the list of commanders, and the junior ensign of 1863, Yates Sterling, No. 42.

This review of the progress in promotion shown by a comparison extending over twenty-five years will give the "youngsters" of the two Services some idea of what is in store for them after they have read and inwardly digested the contents of thirteen hundred Army and Navy Journals yet to come. As the older officers of our Army and Navy did not have access to this means of improvement, they have at least this much advantage over them. Of the officers now on the active list the following have entered the Services since the Journal was established:

- Line officers of the Army, 86 per centum.
- Staff officers of the Army, 64 per centum.
- Line officers of the Navy, 73 per centum.
- Staff officers of the Navy, 70 per centum.

This would indicate that the changes in the line are more frequent in the Army than in the Navy, the reverse being the case with staff changes. Taking the Army and Navy together, we find that nearly four officers out of five have entered the military Service since we became associated with it, and in this computation is included Academy service, now recognized by law.

We have recorded the experiences of the officers who have advanced to the highest positions in the two Services during the past quarter of a century, and followed them with our counsel and admonitions until we have come to regard them as in some sense "our boys." Right proud we are of them, and we challenge any service in the world to produce their superiors. At the same time we are not of those who believe that the former days were better than these. On the contrary, we note a decided improvement in the personnel of the two Services within the period of our association with them. Men are not born to reputation and public recognition, and least of all military men; but when it comes to the test of time and experience, of opportunity and necessity, we have no question that our present officers will prove themselves equal to the occasion. At no time within our knowledge were the two academies turning out a better class of men. The standards of these institutions are higher than ever, and the old order of officers, whose object seemed to be to forget study when they left the institutions in which they had been educated, is less numerous than ever. The scientific equipment required for an officer is so far beyond what we have known before that our young men are put to their mettle to make the most of their opportunities. The organizations for advanced education in the Services are the growth of our day—the Naval Institute and the Military Service Institution, the Cavalry Association, the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and the War College and Torpedo School at Newport. In August, 1866, was inaugurated a system of foot artillery instruction for the Army, which, although it languished for some years, has, we are happy to say, received much attention during the past year. In 1869 a light battery school was established at Fort Riley, Kansas. This was, however, only continued for a few years, and then the light batteries were assigned to the headquarters of their respective regiments. But the project was revived under General Sheridan and is now in a fair way of receiving renewed attention.

We began our career in the midst of war, and soon after the Army and Navy entered upon that period of chaos which followed the breaking up of the great volunteer establishments and the introduction of new methods and new standards of criticism and comparison. Out of this period of disorganization we have gradually emerged and every year has noted improvement and advance, in spite of the discouragement of increasing public indifference to matters concerning our military establishments. We have at last settled down to the orderly methods which characterized the Services before the war. The days of the affidavit man who could make good a shortage of accounts, counting up far into the thousands, is at an end, and the microscopic glasses of the Treasury Department are once more directed with full power to the inspection of accounts. The methods of inspection in the Army itself have been more thorough since the adoption, in January, 1866, of the revised regulations governing that service, and in 1874 of a regular system of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers. In the civil administration of the Navy there is a shaking up of dry bones which has already added at least one member to the colony of expatriated Americans disporting themselves in Canada.

In January, 1866, was organized a permanent Artillery Board for the Army; six months later the present school system at military posts was established and in the Navy the system of training ships has been developed. The Act of July 28, 1866, provided for the detail of the Army to college duty, and the plan has since been extended to include the Navy. This has become an important factor, not only in training the youth of the nation, but in the education of the officers themselves. Another service has been rendered the officers of the Army by detailing them to duty at the militia encampments and the Navy is establishing relations of a similar character with civilians interested in nautical matters. The work of our Naval Hydrographic Office has been greatly extended and improved. A most efficient Bureau of Intelligence has been added to the equipment of the Navy Department

and an effort is being made in the same direction by the War Department.

The system of payment for the Army was remodelled in 1870 and salaries substituted for the mixed system of salaries and allowances, giving increase of pay as well. The retired list has been enlarged and the interpretations of the highest court have corrected some of the injustice to which officers were subjected by the arbitrary and illegal rulings of the Treasury bureaus. The comfort of the Army has been greatly increased by its concentration in large garrisons, nearer civilization, and the hardships and risks of Indian campaigning seem to be at an end. The Navy have before them the bright prospect of new ships and new guns, and meanwhile our young Navy officers are being subjected to a training in metallurgy and the science of shipbuilding and gun manufacturing most valuable to them and to the country, if not altogether profitable to the manufacturers and ship-builders.

Improvement in the condition of enlisted men has gone on *pari passu*. Besides what has been done for their mental development, their physical comfort has received increased attention; the clothing is better, the food better, the quarters and their equipment, in the Army certainly, have greatly improved, not the least of the projects for increasing the comfort of the sojourner in quarters being the introduction of kerosene lights. The pay for length of service has been increased, and the retired list opened to the enlisted man, while a benevolent Government takes care of his savings and allows him interest upon them.

We have thus touched upon such of the improvements in the Services as most readily suggest themselves, and others will, no doubt, occur to our readers. Many of the changes resulting in increased comfort to officers and men have had their first suggestions in these columns, and we think that we may fairly claim that the Services have been the gainers from our connection with them. Our columns have always extended a hospitable welcome to propositions and discussions having the improvement of their conditions in view, and we have lent the encouragement of editorial approval to such as seemed most worthy of adoption. Notably in the matter of rifle practice the Journal has shown what can be accomplished by persistent and earnest effort in the right direction. We have labored not only to improve our military establishment, but to bring about a better understanding between the Services and the great body of American citizens, upon whose intelligent appreciation everything depends. We have encouraged every effort to broaden the sphere of professional employment so as to give our officers a wider scope for the exercise of their faculties, believing that "the tree in which the sap is stagnant remains fruitless." In this we have had the assistance of some of the ablest officers of the Army and Navy, as will be seen by a reference to our columns.

At the time we began to record the changes in ordnance there were 65 different types of muzzle-loading and seven types of breech-loading small arms in use by our armies in the field. All of these have given place to the Springfield breech-loader, which has been practically in use since 1866, in spite of the fact that one Army Board in 1870-1 gave the Remington the superior place in order of merit, and another has urged the claims of the repeating arm. In our first volume will be found an account of the use of the Prussian needle-gun in the Schleswig-Holstein war, where it was considered a triumph of rapidity, because an expert soldier could fire from it six shots in a minute. Later on, follows an account of the adoption of the Snider by England in 1865, and the Chassepot by France in 1866. The development of metallic ammunition, of the machine gun, of torpedoes, of heavy ordnance and armor thus far has been fully recorded here, our columns presenting as complete a current history as can be found anywhere of the development of arms and armament, and the changes in tactics and military organization, in ships and guns, proposed or accomplished. It is difficult to see how without some such record our officers could have kept themselves *au courant* with their profession. Our endeavor has been to serve them as a guide to special studies by presenting as complete a survey



as possible of the whole field of military investigation, rather than to exhaustively treat any one subject to the exclusion of others. May it not be safely assumed that this journal has had its full share in directing the attention of officers to the necessity of study to enable them to keep pace with the progress of their profession?

We find little occasion to apologize for what we have written when we review the nearly twenty-five thousand pages which are in themselves a library equivalent to six or seven hundred ordinary duodecimo volumes. We have, as a rule, favored the optimistic view of life, and the review we have here given certainly shows that there has been improvement, in spite of the croakers. Both Services still lack some of the stimulants to effort, which encourage the members of foreign military establishments; on the whole, however, as much has been accomplished as could well be expected under the conditions of peace. Twenty-three years have passed since our great war closed and in the cycle of change the trumpets are near to sounding once more. We advise our officers therefore to keep their armor burnished and their lances in rest while they await the signal.

#### FUTURE OF THE TORPEDO BOAT.

In an interesting pamphlet by Admiral Albini, late Director of Naval Ordnance in the Italian Navy, entitled *A Glance at the Naval Future* ("Uno Sguardo all'Avenire Navale"), the Admiral expresses a very decided opinion that the torpedo boat in its present form, far from constituting a peril in the future to battle-ships, is condemned to disappear, or at best will remain as an arm of very secondary value, because it does not possess to a sufficient degree the attributes of invisibility, and the feature of invulnerability is entirely absent. Supposing, however, for the moment, that the torpedo boat prevails over the battle-ship, can it, he asks, replace the latter? That he holds is an absurd conception, inasmuch as the torpedo boat exists solely as a means of attacking the battle-ship, and has no separate *raison d'être*. The torpedo itself will, he states, also have a period of development, will increase in power as the defence becomes more effectual, will probably become a penetrating weapon, but in the end will become an arm common to all large ships, and will be no longer employed in special vessels. The battle-ship he considers, therefore, to be a permanent type, and destined to outlive the fantastic attempt to realize great results by small means. He points out with great force that this endeavor has again and again been made, and always with the same demonstration of its futility. The new forces, says Engineering in a notice of the Admiral's book, "are absorbed into the large ship and confirm its superiority. Thus when steam made its appearance it was held that small vessels endowed with the new motor, and provided with a few heavy guns, would take the place of the old line-of-battle ship. So again when the 12-ton gun was mounted on board ships, the same phase was passed through, and led to the creation of the Staungh type of gunboats, but in each case the new development was speedily adapted to the large vessel, increasing thereby its strength and importance. The Harvey torpedo, in like manner, produced its period of alarm with the customary illusion that the large ship could be destroyed by the pigmy. The illusion was transient, as practical experience speedily showed that the chances of a fatal issue were far greater to the assailant than to the assailed."

"The invention of the torpedo boat, notwithstanding the grave apprehensions which it has aroused, will follow precisely the same phase as its predecessors, and produce the same result, viz., the application of the invention to the battle-ship."

If the torpedo-boat retains its present dimensions it will perish on account of its vulnerability; if it increases in size it will become a victim of its expansion, and the increase, while adding to its invulnerability, does not increase its power. The immunity to injury which it now possesses in virtue of its insignificant size cannot continue, as there can be no doubt that by night the conditions of day attack can be reproduced, and it is universally admitted that a day attack is not a source of danger.

Means can be adopted for permanently illuminating a large circle surrounding a battle ship, instead of the concentrated beams of light now used, which leave dark spaces through which a torpedo-boat may pass unobserved. And with the torpedo in sight, the nets are an ample protection against it. Direct attack on the carrying boat—a method of defence not yet undertaken, but which will not fail to be developed in the future—will hasten the period of its decline. Experience will also show that neither the small nor the enlarged torpedo vessel can effectually defend a battle-ship against other torpedo-boats, as some persons suppose. Admiral Albini maintains that the proposal to use the torpedo boat as a defence to the battle ship is practically an absurdity. Those who support this view forget that the arm of the torpedo-boat is the torpedo and that the objective of the torpedo is the battle-ship and not another torpedo boat. The torpedo boat employed in this manner may serve as a scout, but for scouting work eyes and powerful machinery are required, certainly not torpedoes.

Altogether, the Admiral's argument against torpedo boats is the most forcible we have yet seen. What he says does not, however, apply with equal force to the submarine boat, to which increasing attention is being paid.

#### GAINES AND SCOTT.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in his diary, under date of February, 1826, says: "W. H. Harrison called to speak about the case of Bissell, and is extremely anxious that he should be restored to the Army with the rank that he had. This was an old controversy between Mr. Monroe and the Senate, in consequence of which the office of colonel of the 2d Regiment of Artillery has remained four years vacant. The office of adjutant-general had remained in the same condition. At the extra session of the Senate last March, I nominated Colonel Jones to be the adjutant-general and the Senate advised and consented to the appointment. On the nomination of Bissell now, they have taken a different course, by passing a resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, Bissell is entitled to rank as colonel in the Army from 1812, and brigadier-general by brevet from 1814, and that the President may arrange him accordingly. Which resolution assumes that the President is to act according to the Senate's opinion of the law, and that the Senate are to inform him how he may perform his duty." As Bissell is recorded as colonel, 5th Infantry, from Aug. 15, 1812, and brevet brigadier-general from March 9, 1814, the Senate would seem to have had the best of this controversy.

In another entry later on Mr. Adams says, concerning the appointment of Major General: "The Cabinet meeting was from one till past four o'clock. I said that the number of candidates for this appointment with pretensions so nearly equal, and the high importance of the appointment itself, had induced me to consult the members of the Administration before coming to my decision. The four candidates are Generals Macomb, Scott, Gaines and W. H. Harrison, now a Senator from Ohio. All their claims were canvassed, their merits critically scanned, their defects freely noticed, and their comparative pretensions weighed. They so nearly balanced one another that every member of the Administration had much difficulty in coming to a decided preference. Mr. Clay, Governor Barbour, Mr. Southard and Mr. Wirt finally and somewhat indecisively joined their voices in favor of Scott; Mr. Rush more positively preferring Macomb, with which my own opinion concurred. I attributed the preference of Scott to a feeling of which these gentlemen were probably themselves not conscious—the Virginian sympathy. Mr. Clay had also Western biases inclining him towards Harrison; but he would not allow that Gaines was from Tennessee, or that Tennessee was a Western State. There was not one voice for Gaines. He and Scott have both made themselves obnoxious by continual acts of insubordination and contempt of the civil authority. Their controversy for rank and precedence has been carried on by both not only with rancor but with indecency. And Scott, after challenging Gaines to fight him in

a duel, avails himself of that act, and of Gaines's declining to receive the challenge, as matter to sustain him, and glories in the open and undisguised violation of the Articles of War, as if that was to be taken as argument in his favor. A great objection to Scott in my mind is that the choice of him would cancel all his outrages upon the discipline of the Army while it would bear heavily as punishment upon those of Gaines, of the same character and occasion. Gaines's letter against duelling is well written and well reasoned, but in the midst of his argument against the practice he obscurely hints that if Scott should be appointed major general he will fight him."

Some of our older officers will recall this famous controversy. Gaines entered the Army as ensign, 6th Infantry, June 10, 1799, and after going through the grades of second and first lieutenant was promoted captain, Feb. 28, 1807. Scott entered the Service as captain of light artillery, over a year later, May 3, 1808. Scott was promoted from captain to lieutenant-colonel, July 6, 1812, the same day that Gaines received that rank after serving between three and four months as major. Both were promoted colonels on the same day, March 12, 1813, and brigadier-generals the same day, March 9, 1814. Gaines received the brevet of major-general for Fort Erie, Aug. 15, 1814, and Scott the same brevet for Chippewa, Niagara, etc., July 25, 1814, or three weeks earlier. Both received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal and both were severely wounded, Gaines at Fort Erie and Scott at Niagara. Scott was promoted full major-general, June 25, 1841; Gaines never attained that rank. He died June 6, 1849, after seeing his rival brevetted lieutenant-general, March 29, 1847, for eminent services in the war with Mexico.

In reply to a circular letter from the Paymaster-General of the Army Chief Paymasters of Departments mentioned, state that in order to pay all posts in their respective Departments monthly, two additional paymasters will be required in the Department of Dakota, two in the Department of the Missouri, one in the Department of the Platte and two in the Division of the Atlantic. The other Departments are not yet heard from. The Chief Paymaster, Department of Dakota, states that Forts Lincoln, Shaw, Ouster, Keogh, Missoula, and Mende can be paid monthly with the present force if authority is given, and Colonel Rucker, Department of the Missouri, believes that Forts Sheridan, Hays and Riley can be added to the list of posts at present paid monthly, without additional paymasters. The Chief Paymaster, Department of the Platte, can add Forts DuChesne, McKinney, and Washakie without extra assistance. Colonel Rodney Smith, Division of the Atlantic, says he cannot possibly do more with his present force.

THE naval appropriation bill was signed by President Cleveland Sept. 6.

We observe that a Canadian militia officer, Lieut. G. H. Douglas, 24th Light Infantry, has gotten himself into trouble by suggesting through the newspapers a programme for a war with the United States, which includes the taking and holding of Canada by a flying column from across the border. He may congratulate himself that what has happened to him now is not a circumstance to what would occur should he ever attempt to carry out such a programme. It is said to be the impression among the ignorant French Canadians that Canada and the United States are on the brink of a bloody war, and that Sir Adolph Caron, Minister of Militia, would need very little urging to call out the militia and drive all the Yankees into the Gulf. Sir Adolph in a speech at a public meeting said: "We are absolutely fearless and independent, and since President Cleveland's message has been published I have been proud to see that we have closed up our ranks without regard to party, ready to stand by our country in her hour of danger. We do not want to fight with our neighbors or with any one else, but would we sacrifice our rights for the rights of peace? [Cries of 'No, no, never!'] No, I know you to well to think such a thing. And I say to you, as long as you maintain your rights you will be respected, and the United States will not attempt to carry out its threats." Sir Adolph was very excited during his speech, and the Frenchmen waved their hats and cheered until they were hoarse over the patriotic sentiments he uttered.



The second report upon the conference between the two houses of Congress upon the Army Appropriation bill was presented on Tuesday. The committee succeeded in reaching an agreement on all except three of the amendments made by the Senate; the first of these struck out the appropriation for plants for gun carriages and inserted one for aerial torpedoes; the second appropriates \$500,000 for the manufacture, or purchase, and test of cannon and carriages, etc., and the third appropriated for the purchase of 225 acres of land at West Point. On these the Senate representatives insisted, and the general impression is that they will continue to do so until the House has acted upon the Senate amendments to the Fortifications Appropriation bill, which includes similar provisions, so far at least as the first two are concerned. The Senate will then yield and the bill will go through as a pure and simple Army Appropriation bill, the details of which have already been published in the JOURNAL.

At the present rate of casualties in the Army it will not be many days before the list of additional 2d lieutenants is exhausted. Of the twenty thus assigned in June last all but the following five have become full 2d lieutenants: John P. Ryan, 3d Cav.; Peyton C. March, 3d Art.; Eugene T. Wilson, 5th Art.; Capers D. Vance, 21st Inf., and M. C. Butler, Jr., 14th Inf. Should the present vacancies in the Inspector General's Department and Subsistence Department, and those soon to occur in the Judge Advocate General's Department and Quartermaster's Department, be filled from the line of the Army, and the probabilities are that they will be, the way will be opened for four of these. The outlook for the early appointment of the non-commissioned officers is therefore very encouraging. Indeed, it is highly probable that vacancies will exist, for some of them by the time they have passed through the hands of the Fort Monroe Board.

The new recruiting detail for the two years' commencing October 1 next is now completed, with the exception of the 1st Infantry. It comprises the following officers:

Superintendent.—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Coppinger, 18th Infantry.  
 1st Cavalry.—Captain Henry Wagner.  
 3d Cavalry.—1st Lieutenant G. A. Dodd.  
 5th Cavalry.—Captain R. H. Montgomery.  
 7th Cavalry.—Captain H. J. Nowlan.  
 9th Cavalry.—1st Lieutenant J. F. Guilfoyle.  
 3d Infantry.—1st Lieutenant Wm. C. Butler.  
 5th Infantry.—Captain T. F. Forbes.  
 7th Infantry.—Captain Richard Combs.  
 9th Infantry.—Captain Morris C. Foote.  
 11th Infantry.—Captain L. A. Matile.  
 13th Infantry.—1st Lieutenant James Farnance.  
 15th Infantry.—1st Lieutenant George A. Cornish.  
 17th Infantry.—Captain W. P. Rogers.  
 19th Infantry.—Captain C. B. Hall.  
 21st Infantry.—Captain W. H. Boyle.  
 23d Infantry.—1st Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor.  
 25th Infantry.—1st Lieutenant Charles L. Hodges.

The eyes and feet of many of our veteran soldiers are now turned towards Columbus, Ohio, where the national encampment of the G. A. R. opens on Tuesday next, Sept. 11.

On Wednesday next, Sept. 12, comes Baltimore's holiday, and the patriotic will be called upon to celebrate the battle of North Point. This year finds but two of the Old Defenders' Association surviving in Baltimore, and they will be the only members of the society left to do honor to the occasion and to the annual banquet.

LABOUCHERE, in a recent number of London Truth, gives some attention to the present messing of the British soldier, from which it would seem that Tommy Atkins does not fare as well as he might, indeed ought to do. A private is quoted as saying: "In the morning for breakfast we are supposed to get half a pound of new bread, for which we pay one penny; but, instead of that, we get half a pound of dry old commissary bread and a pint of coffee. Then, for dinner we are supposed to get three-quarters of a pound of good meat; but we may think ourselves very lucky indeed if we get two ounces of meat, three potatoes, and a pound of bread. Then, for tea we get one pint of stuff they call tea, but which I call good water spoiled." A member of the Army and Navy Club avers that there is no more true comradeship to be found than in the British Army, but he says if the public could but look into a barrack room during the distribution of the soldiers' midday meal, they would be simply shocked to see how those who happen to be off duty feel compelled to stint themselves for those

on guard. The Italian soldier is far better fed and cared for than own. No justice will ever be done to the British soldier until he receives three-quarters of a pound of meat without the bone. The roast beef of Old England does not seem to go the way, in any just proportion, of England's Army.

THE Engineer publishes a description, with illustrations, of the Howell torpedo, and says in connection with it: "On Feb. 1, 1888, the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, of London, purchased all these patents, and have begun the manufacture of the torpedo in France and in the United States of America. The 8ft. Howell is 13.3in. diameter, and carries an explosive charge of 70lb.; the weight of its fly-wheel is 110lb., and the total weight of the torpedo is 325lb. The Admiralty Gazette says: 'The Japanese Government is about to make a considerable purchase of torpedoes, and the agent who will enter into the contracts on behalf of Japan has arrived in London. We understand, however, that England is not likely to receive the orders, but that the rising Navy of Germany is to be followed in the type of torpedo to be adopted. Possibly the excellent performances of the Nordenföldt torpedo and the Howell—which has been developed by the Hotchkiss Company—are not sufficiently well known by the Japanese.'"

No intimation has yet come from the White House as to when the two vacant staff positions will be filled, or who is to be selected to fill them. Some say the President is waiting to consult with the Secretary of War before arriving at a conclusion. Others believe that he is waiting for the vacancy in the Judge Advocate General's Department, in order that he may make all three appointments, and that he has already made his choice of the inspector and subsistence officer. The papers in both of these cases were submitted to him two weeks ago, a resume of the records of each of the candidates being prepared at his request by the War Department. The fact that the late General of the Army strongly recommended Captain Lawton, coupled with the many other arguments in his favor, gives him a strong lead.

DURING the last fiscal year, says the Chicago Tribune, "the names of 37 Revolutionary widows were added to the pension rolls. As it is 107 years since Yorktown surrendered and the war came to a practical end, this seems to be doing pretty well. But it was a peculiarity with the men who won our independence that they began fighting early and kept up marrying late. It is probable that it will be ten years yet before the last Revolutionary widow is heard from. As for those of the Mexican War, they will be turning up for the next fifty years. Sanitary science has done something to lengthen the term of life in this country, but our liberal pension laws have done much more."

COLLECTOR JAMES B. GROOME, of Baltimore, has furnished to Colonel Wm. P. Craigbill, Engineer Corps, an exhibit of the business of the port of Baltimore for the fiscal year ended June 30. The steel works at Steelton, says Mr. Groome, "are destined to add greatly to the commercial and business prosperity. The decided opinion is expressed that the interests of the port require a depth of 23 feet and a width of 400 feet for the channel which forms the approach to the harbor."

THE Senate Military Committee held a meeting on Thursday and unanimously agreed to report favorably the bill to restore Gen. Stoneman to the retired list of the Army. Some objection was at first interposed on the ground that an officer voluntarily resigning should accept the consequences in case he had reason afterward to repent of his action. Upon evidence being produced to show that Gen. Stoneman had been requested to resign by the Secretary of War, when he became a candidate for Governor, the objection was at once withdrawn.

THE President is said to be much disturbed at the failure of his two recent appointments from the District of Columbia to the Military Academy to pass their physical examinations, and before designating candidates in future it is understood that he will require them to undergo a preliminary physical examination by some of the Army surgeons. It is not true that he has expressed his disapproval of the system of examinations in vogue at the Academy, as we have seen stated in some of the papers. On the contrary, he believes that great care should be taken to ascertain the physical qualifications of all candidates before admitting them to the Academy, but he is displeased with the idea of having candidates thrust upon him whose physical defects ought to be known by those who recommended them highly as regards other qualifications. In the case of one of his recent appointments, the candidate was rejected because of total deafness in one ear. Defective eyesight was the infirmity in the other case.

## ORDNANCE NOTES.

*Le Chronographe Le Boulenger Modifié.* Par P. Le Boulenger (Berger-Levrault et Cie., Paris), is a pamphlet giving an account of the alterations which Col. Le Boulenger, of the Belgian artillery, has thought it necessary to make in his chronograph in consequence of the increased velocity now given to projectiles. The modifications do not greatly alter the form of the instrument, the electro-magnet of the chronometer being placed a little higher on the column, and that of the recorder a little lower. A different disposition of the recorder may perhaps cause a little difficulty in comparing new results with old, but this is thought to be a matter "not sufficiently important to be taken into serious consideration."

Krupp's motive in taking up the manufacture of aluminum, according to the system of Professor Netto, of Dresden, who, in his process, uses cryolite, a mineral product found in Greenland and in the Ural Mountains, is said to be to use the metal as an alloy for steel, an admixture of 1.10 per cent. being sufficient. This method is said to have an advantage over the electric process introduced by Cowles Brothers, in that it yields chemically pure aluminum at the comparatively low cost of 12 marks a kilo., and can produce an ingot of  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilos. in about an hour's time.

The experiments with melinite shells against the Resistance are reported to have shown that these projectiles are unable to penetrate armor of over 2 in. or 3 in. thickness.

Mr. F. Lynwood Garrison, of Philadelphia, has published in pamphlet form a paper read by him before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the Boston meeting, in February, on "Husafvels' Improved High Bloomery for Producing Iron and Steel Direct from Ore." The cost of the iron as produced at the Husafvels furnace in Wärsilä, Russia, is \$15.60 to \$16.25 a ton. 23.61 per cent. of malleable iron is obtained from the ore, and one bushel of charcoal produces 0.265 pords, or 9.54 pounds. An ordinary blast furnace, making charcoal pig iron at the same works, and running on the same ore produced 30.20 per cent., or 9.46 pounds per bushel of charcoal. Charcoal in the Ural is 3 to 6 cents per bushel; ore, \$1.50 to 2.50; fluxes, \$1 to \$1.25, and wages, 25 to 50 cents a day.

A fishing boat has recently picked up in Stokes Bay a torpedo, lost five years since from the Polyphemus. In what condition it is after its long immersion is not stated.

The following method of burnishing iron and steel by means of the electric current was recently communicated to the International Electric Society of Paris by M. A. de Meritens. The metal to be covered is placed in a bath of water at about 170 deg. Fahr., and is connected to a source of electricity just strong enough to decompose the water. Under these conditions the plate becomes coated with a layer of the magnetic oxide, which is firmly adherent and which will take a high polish. If too strong a current is employed, the layer of oxide will not adhere to the metal.

The battery proposed for the coast defence vessel now under consideration by the Navy Department consists of one 16 in. 115 ton B. L. rifle; one 15 in. dynamite gun; six 33 pounders; two 75 mm. Hotchkiss single shot; two 47 mm. Hotchkiss single shot, and four 47 mm. Hotchkiss revolvers.

Navy ordnance officials say that the finishing touches are now being put on the cast steel (Bessemer) gun, and promise its delivery at the Annapolis proving grounds within the next ten days. Good progress has also been made on the open hearth cast steel gun. It will probably be completed within a fortnight.

H. M. S. Hector, old ironclad, has been brought into the basin at Portsmouth from her moorings up the harbor, in order that she may be fitted with a 100-pr. quick-firing gun. It is intended to carry out a series of experiments with a view to determining the effect of the concussion caused by the discharge of such guns on this type of vessel.

## SHERIDAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE preface to Gen. Sheridan's memoirs has been made public, and is as follows:

When, yielding to the solicitations of my friends, I finally decided to write these memoirs the greatest difficulty which confronted me was that of recounting my share in the many notable events of the last three decades in which I played a part without entering too fully into the history of these years and at the same time without giving to my own acts an unmerited prominence. To what extent I have overcome the difficulty I must leave the reader to judge.

In offering this record, penned by my own hand, of the events of my life and of my participation in our great struggle for national existence, human liberty and political equality I make no pretension to literary merit; the importance of the subject matter of my narrative is my only claim on the reader's attention.

Respectfully dedicating this work to my comrades in arms during the War of the Rebellion, I leave it as a heritage to my children and as a source of information for the future historian.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 2, 1888.

Col. S. E. Blunt in transmitting the manuscript of the preface to the publishers, wrote, Aug. 3, as follows:

"I inclose herewith the preface for Gen. Sheridan's memoirs, dated Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 2, 1888. The General gave this his last attention, and finally revised and signed it on that day, although it was first drafted in Washington May 13, when he finished revising the complete manuscript of the work. The copy I inclose was made by me from the original bearing the General's signature, which original Col. Sheridan has permitted me to retain."



### BERTILLON SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION. ITS ADVANTAGES AS APPLIED TO THE DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF SOLDIERS.

There has been a desire for many years in Army circles to attain some definite system by which to identify deserters from the Army so that their enlistment may be prevented. In the early days deserters were branded and later they were marked with the letter "D" in indelible ink. In more recent times the sentiment of the age, for which I have a profound respect, has set its face unalterably against anything that looks like branding a human being, and although this marking has been recommended by various Army officials, it is evident that we may as well think of returning to the whipping post or the stocks as to expect the people of this country in this enlightened age to admit of branding in any shape or form. Nevertheless it is important that some measures be found by which a deserter can be so identified that it would be impossible for him to re-enter surreptitiously the service which he has dishonorably left. The position which for some years has brought me in contact with the criminal class of the Army has given me unusual opportunities to know the great extent to which this unlawful entrance into the Army has been carried on by the class of deserters. The evil might not be so great were it not for the fact that the illegal entrance into the Army almost precludes the possibility of honorable and continued service. A soldier may desert for cogent reasons and afterwards enlist again with the intention of serving faithfully, but the fear of detection will always force the deserter to again desert, and so there is found a class who float from one regiment to another to the demoralization of the service and to the great increase of the already too large percentage of desertions. The question hence arises, how is this class to be eliminated? and it has heretofore only been answered by the proposition to return to the old method of branding. The modern humanitarian view, as I have said, absolutely forbids this remedy and I fully agree that any attempt to resort to branding soldiers for any offence would put upon the Army a stigma in the eyes of the American people which it could not afford to incur.

Fortunately a remedy may be found in a system of measurements which was largely discussed at the recent prison congress held at Boston, Mass., a means of identification far more perfect than branding and without any objection from the most humanitarian point of view. This method of identification introduced into France by M. Alphonse Bertillon and which is now successfully practiced not only in France, but also in Russia, Japan, Spain, Italy and some parts of Germany, has within the past year made quite a headway in the United States.

It consists in the exact measurement of the various parts of the body of the individual. "His height, the length and width of his head, the left foot, the outstretched arm, the trunk of the person seated, the four fingers of the left hand, the left arm and the length of the ear are measured, and the color of the eyes and any particular marks are noted down, and a photograph of the person is taken, both in profile and full face view. It will be noticed that all the measurements mentioned are those of the bone dimensions of the human body which remain unchanged after the body has attained its mature growth. The practical application of these measurements for the purpose of identification is the ingenious invention of Mr. Bertillon."

Very little knowledge of anatomy would be required to enable one to see that there is no chance of making a mistake provided the number of parts measured are sufficient and the measurements themselves accurate. Any Army surgeon could be trusted to insure accuracy in taking such simple measurements as are required. The whole system is based on measurements of the most unchangeable parts of the body in sufficient number to ensure perfect certainty by reason of the fact that no one individual can ever be exactly like another. The measurement of four of the parts above mentioned would ordinarily secure perfect identification, though nine or more are provided for absolute security. To adopt this system into the Army would require that each recruit on entering the service should be duly measured according to the Bertillon system and the measurements entered upon his descriptive list. Once measured and the result recorded an absolute identification of the recruit would be on file in the records of the War Department. A printed list of these descriptions should be furnished each recruiting station and the military prison, and so the means of identification would be in the hands of each recruiting officer and the prison authorities.

The system also includes a means of finding the description of any man as easily as a subject can be found in an encyclopedia, so that there would be no difficulty in finding the description of any deserter who may desire to enter surreptitiously the service. I saw some tests made in regard to finding particular individuals by one not by any means expert and the results were entirely satisfactory. While it might take a little longer time there would be no more uncertainty or difficulty in finding any particular individual description among thousands of names than among hundreds.

Any officer of the Army can at once see the inestimable advantage of such a system if put in complete working order, and I have no hesitation in advocating its adoption into the Army recruiting service. While the introduction of this system would be fatal to the class of deserters, it would be of considerable advantage to the better class of soldiers on whom at times suspicion may and does fall of being deserters when innocent. The necessity of some such system has often been brought forcibly to my attention by the frequent inquiries as to whether such a man has been in the military prison, and the hopelessness of giving information of sufficient accuracy or definiteness to serve any practical purpose. After much consideration given to this subject, being convinced that the introduction of the Bertillon system into the Service would be entirely practicable and of great benefit, I earnestly hope that it will be adopted at an early date into the recruiting service of the Army.

The following necessarily incomplete outline of the system may give an inadequate idea of its working: "The different measurements referred to, or as many of them as are deemed necessary, must, in the

first place, be made very accurately and conscientiously, strictly according to the instructions of the inventor of the method, and with the instruments and appliances expressly made for the purpose, and will then form the means of establishing the identity of the subject measured in the following manner: Take, for instance, the bodily height of ten thousand male subjects as basis, and classify them in three general divisions.

"Division 1, from the smallest to 1.67, metrical measure.

"Division 2, from 1.68 to 1.71.

"Division 3, from 1.72 to the largest.

"Subclassify each of these divisions (of about 3,300 each), according to your findings on the identical subjects, as to the length of their heads, making again three distinct and defined grades (small length, medium length, and large length). Proceed the same way with the subsequent measurements, of three grades each, by figures defined, each following measurement being a subdivision of the preceding one; thus the three grades of the height are each subdivided by three grades of the length of the head; the latter each by three grades of the width; each of these by three grades of the middle finger; these by three grades of the fore-arm; and so on with the foot, the trunk, the ear, etc.

"It will be noticed that the ten thousand subjects whose measurements have been taken, are thus distinctively subdivided into 3x3x3x3x3x3x3x3—6561 divisions, with, if an even subdivision were possible, less than two subjects in each. The reduction to further subdivisions can, if necessary, be carried on almost ad infinitum by additional measurements. The measured subjects are represented by tickets or cards with their description and photographs. These are filed in cases in accordance with the plan just referred to, and the identification from a later description of the same subject can be attained with no more trouble, and in no more time than it takes to find a word in a dictionary, or the name of an individual in one of the new improved indexes of names (Schlicht's, for instance), always provided that the measurements have been taken correctly. As to photographs accompanying the description, M. Bertillon considers them valuable, but not absolutely essential adjuncts to his system. The minute description of marks and scars, and their exact location, will lead to the final and positive identification of a measured subject."

J. W. Pore, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,  
Commandant U. S. Military Prison.

### AN ENJOYABLE EXCURSION.

THE Providence and Stonington Steamship Co., of New York, under the direction of its popular and energetic General Manager, Mr. J. W. Miller, late U. S. Navy, on Monday, Sept. 3, gave to its employees and their families a free excursion. The commodious and well-equipped steamer *Frances* was detailed for the purpose, and under the fatherly care of Capt. W. M. Jones, Superintendent of the company, everything was complete, even to the weather. It was distinctively a "family party," but without lunch baskets, as Manager Miller had given directions to the Chief Steward of the company, Mr. J. Guytoyle, to see that everything was provided, and right well did this gentleman, assisted by Mr. Wm. Scarlett, of the S. S. *Stonington*, carry out his instructions. There were young girls and young men, old women and old men; but the babies and children held the fort—they were all over. But the representative of the JOURNAL, whose domestic experience is sufficient to enable him to distinguish between the blast of a steam whistle and the cry of a baby, can vouch for the fact that only one baby cried during the entire trip, and that was because its bottle fell overboard. A borrowed bottle from a good-natured matron, and a fresh supply of milk from the obliging steward, soon quieted the brassy-lunged infant. The *Frances* sailed up the Hudson as far as Tarrytown, and returned to Pier 36, N. R. Mr. Thos. Sheffield was Chief Officer. A dinner was furnished free to all—and how it was relished! There were so many good things to eat, and so daintily arranged, that the children were puzzled which to take first. Later in the day they were presented with toys, after which ice cream was served, and happiness reigned supreme. The whole trip was a round of pleasure, and without a single unpleasant incident to mar it. This is the second annual excursion inaugurated by Mr. Miller, who is a firm believer in the policy of employer and employees working in union—each having due regard for the interest of the other. Faithful service is rewarded as much as possible, and this free excursion, gracefully tendered by the company, is doubtless greatly appreciated. The company has many old employees among its number, and a very efficient staff of officers. The large palace steamer *Connecticut* has just been added to its already fine fleet. She is the largest boat of the line, and one of the finest steamers of the Sound service. The music on the excursion was furnished by the orchestra of the steamer *Rhode Island*.

### NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

SEPTEMBER, 1888, membership, 799; benefit, \$3,719.30. Admirals, active list 6, retired 6; commodores, active list 5, retired 1; captains, active list 29, retired 2; commanders, active list 63; lieutenant-commanders, active list 52, retired 4; lieutenants, active list 162, retired 10; lieutenant-juniors, active list 31, retired 3; ensigns, active list 51, retired 2; medical officers, active list 70, retired 2; Pay Corps, pay inspectors, paymasters, passed assistant paymasters, and assistant paymasters, active list 62, retired 2; chief engineers, passed assistant engineers, and assistant engineers, active list 103, retired 3; chaplains, active list 7; naval constructors, active list 6, retired 1; civil engineers, active list 6; professors of mathematics, active list 4, retired 1; Marine Corps, active list 35, retired 3; warrant officers, active list 45, retired 5. Total, active list, 715; total, retired, 50. Ex-officers (civilians), 34. Grand total, 799.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper just issued shows the total number of seamen of the Royal Navy and Marines tried by court-martial in the year 1886 to be 383. During the same period 62,306 summary punishments were awarded, as compared with 67,099 in 1876.

### THE STATE TROOPS.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS.

The following circular has been issued to the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NO. 6 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, AUG. 28, 1888.

1. The former quarters of the 2d Battery, corner of 45th street and Broadway, will be used as Brigade Headquarters in the evening.

2. Schools for the instruction of officers in mounting exercises, in the use of the sword, in the use of the pistol, and in the school of the company and battalion, under competent instructors, will be established at said headquarters.

3. This instruction will be provided for the officers of the brigade without expense to them and attendance at the meetings will not be obligatory nor absence from them punishable by fine, but after reasonable opportunity has been given to the officers of this command to acquire a knowledge of the matters indicated, in accordance with their grade, the absence of such knowledge will be considered sufficient cause for examination by the State Examining Board as to the fitness of such officers for the service.

4. The instruction will commence on Sept. 17 next at eight o'clock P. M., and will continue as follows:

Each Monday and Thursday evening will be devoted to mounting drill.

Each Tuesday and Friday evening to sword exercise.

Each Wednesday evening to tactics and regulations.

Each Saturday evening to pistol practice.

Thus officers may select the evenings most convenient to themselves for each branch in which they desire instruction, and the Assistant Adjutant-General will keep a record of the attendance and will adjust all matters connected with the classes.

Except on Wednesday and Saturday evenings the undress uniform will be worn.

By command of Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald:

R. W. LEONARD, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.

The instructors are Lt. Col. J. A. Dennison, 71st Regt., and Lt. Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regt. Both gentlemen are graduates of West Point and are thoroughly competent for the discharge of the duties imposed upon them. Col. Dennison was graduated in 1870, No. 13 in a class of 53, and resigned two years later as a lieutenant of cavalry. Col. Dowd was graduated in 1870, No. 2 in a class of 48. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 3d Art., and resigned in 1883.

#### Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE regimental rifle team at Creedmoor for the season's prize meeting will be selected from the following fifteen men and officers: Capt. Finch and Thurston, Lieut. Kenworthy, Beneke, and Bavier, 1st Sergt. Treadwell, Sergt. Turner, Vatel, Bostleman and Burton, Priv. Bowman, Rudolph, Wells, Byers and Kane. The team will shoot together on Wednesday, Aug. 29, Sept. 5 and 12.

#### Second Battery.—Captain F. P. Earle.

THE 2d Battery will commence the drills for the winter on Tuesday, Sept. 18, and the men will be thoroughly drilled in order to be ready for the fall inspection, which takes place on Wednesday, Oct. 10. The battery has its ranks nearly filled, but all those who do not attend drills will be dropped in order to make room for other applicants, who are desirous of enlisting in the battery. The battery will go to Creedmoor for target practice in October.

#### Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

A DETACHMENT of this regiment, in command of Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding, assembled at Creedmoor for rifle practice on Aug. 20. 148 men shot, and 43 qualified, as follows:

Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding.....	34	Corpl. D. T. Lorenburg.....	27
Pvt. E. F. Conway.....	31	Pvt. W. G. Danier.....	27
Sergt. H. E. Browne.....	29	Pvt. A. S. Oason.....	27
Corpl. F. T. Frankard.....	28	Sergt. J. H. Zauch.....	25
Pvt. T. H. Stobelman.....	28	Corpl. M. Remington.....	23
Pvt. J. F. O'Neill.....	25	Corpl. J. T. Ashley.....	20
Pvt. H. W. Folsburg.....	24	Pvt. J. J. Doyle.....	20
Pvt. W. J. Johnson.....	23	Pvt. C. H. Strong.....	23
Lieut. J. A. Anderson.....	27	Pvt. W. Johnson.....	23
Sergt. A. P. L. Chilton.....	25	Pvt. J. H. Cheshman.....	23
Capt. C. O. Davis.....	25	Sergt. M. W. Kelly.....	25
Pvt. R. Black.....	23	Capt. G. G. Cochran.....	32
Pvt. W. Coltrell.....	28	Pvt. L. Gan, Jr.....	36
Pvt. W. Deisel.....	26	Pvt. H. E. Gold.....	32
Pvt. W. A. Frewen.....	25	Pvt. A. E. Englehart.....	26
Pvt. H. Meeks.....	29	Pvt. C. H. Clifford.....	26
Corpl. G. W. Clackner.....	28	Sergt. H. Lux.....	26
Pvt. Lieut. G. W. Rogers.....	26	Sergt. M. W. Kelly.....	25
Pvt. W. H. Wilson.....	30	Sergt. R. Riker.....	26
Pvt. G. Pettit.....	26	Pvt. J. Hillyard.....	35
Pvt. T. W. Harney.....	32	Pvt. H. D. Dumont.....	25
Pvt. H. J. Schmalix.....	26		

Major J. A. Cochran was Surgeon, and Captain W. H. Babcock, I. R. P.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

In preparation for the annual drill and excursion to New York the companies of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, M. V. M., are devoting two evenings a week to drill.

In the carbine shooting contest in Troop F, cavalry, 1st Brigade, M. V. M., the town of Pepperell bore off the honors with a score of 169.

The new armory erected by Col. Rowland G. Usher for the Lynn Light Infantry and Woodbridge Cadets, Co. D and I, 8th Regiment, M. V. M., was dedicated Aug. 24, and is one of the handsomest in the State. The building is of brick, with granite trimmings, and is one story high, with two story front. The drill room is 66 by 68 feet. It is fitted up with all modern improvements. In the companies rooms there are lockers for each member. Each company has a parlor handsomely fitted up. There are also separate rooms for the commissioned officers.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has commissioned the following District of Columbia militia officers: R. B. Townsend, as major and chief of ordnance; Daniel L. M. Pelzotte, captain and aide-de-camp; Donald McCabran, captain of Co. B, 2d Battalion; Richard A. O'Brien, captain of Co. B, 3d Battalion; W. H. Judson Malvin, captain of Co. C, 3d Battalion; Abram Acworth, captain of Co. D, 7th Battalion; Romulus Adams Foster, first lieutenant and surgeon, 4th Battalion; Harry C. Surxuy, first lieutenant and quartermaster, 4th Battalion; Harry Walsh, first lieutenant, Co. B, 3d Battalion; James C. Reagan, second lieutenant, Co. B, 3d Battalion; Wm. H. McLean, second lieutenant, Battery A, Light Artillery; and Sherman J. Brown, first lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice.

#### DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., has organized a battery which has been named after the popular Governor—Biggs—of that State. The city has also an excellent troop of cavalry and a regiment of infantry.



**Inquirer says:** At the recent encampment of the C. N. G. at Atlantic City, Brig.-Gen. Graham, commander of the camp, one evening soon after retirement, asked the guard quarters of the Army, until the General ordered the officer to go to the guard to present arms. The following morning the General informed the officer of the guard that he (the Lieutenant) was correct, and himself (the General) was incorrect. I.e., the guard should have turned out and remained at attention. Now, it seems that the General was correct in the first instance and that the regulations say the guard shall remain in place and present arms whenever the commander of the post or Garrison approaches? Ans.—Under official decision from the Headquarters of the Army, the guard does not salute for anyone between retreat and the hour when challenge



legions, which is usually tattooed. Daylight is supposed to terminate when the evening gun is fired, and until the answer to the challenge discloses the rank, the sentry is not supposed to distinguish between officers.

#### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The investigation begun by Secretary Whitney of Brooklyn's Navy-yard frauds, on July 16, has disclosed all sorts of jobbery. Three men have already been arrested for complicity in it, and Monday a warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Bellows for the apprehension of Edward S. Van Orden, of No. 684 Graham avenue, Brooklyn. He has been superintendent of the clothing department, and was first given office by the Naval Department twenty-five years ago, since which time he has served in various capacities.

The warrant of arrest is based on the complaint of Asst. Supt. Royce, of the same department. In his affidavit it is alleged that Van Orden has been, for three years or more, appropriating Government supplies. It is alleged that he had been in the habit of sending cloth out of the yard to a woman named Leslie, who made trousers and officers' jackets. No invoice was ever kept of these transactions, and the consequence was, through some hocus pocus, that Van Orden made money.

The accused must have got wind of what was in store for him for he sent his resignation last week to Secretary Whitney. On Friday he failed to show up at the yard, and then rumors got about that he had gone on a vacation. The excuse he gave for his resignation was ill health.

#### MANCHU CONQUEST OF CHINA.

In the winter of 1885 two British officers stationed in India took advantage of a two years' leave, which was due them, to make a journey through Northern China and Manchuria. One of these, Lieut. Young, husband of the King's Dragoon Guard, continued on after his return to China across the country and his arrival in India, after an adventurous journey through regions little known, has just been reported. His companion, H. E. M. James, of H. M. Bombay Civil Service, returned in the early part of last year and has recorded his experiences in a volume published by Longman, Green and Co., London and New York, and entitled: "The Long White Mountain; or a Journey in Manchuria, With Some Account of the History, People, Administration and Religion of that Country." Paishan, as the Chinese call the mountain from which the book takes its name, is situated in the Chinese province of Kirin, near the boundary of Corea, and little less than a hundred miles from the Japan Sea. It has been characterized as a peak, ten or twelve thousand feet high, covered with snow, but Mr. James reports that it is 8,025 feet high and is colored white by light gravel and not by snow. The principal object of his journey appears to have been to visit this mountain, and on a rather slender thread of personal observation as a traveller he strings an account of the history, personal characteristics, political administration, and religion of the Manchus, from whom China derives its royal race.

The account given of the conquest of China by the Manchus furnishes us with a warning, for it is one of the most striking illustrations that history affords of the utter defencelessness of a people great in numbers, rich in resources, and with a high order of intelligence, but so full of the arrogance of power as to be utterly neglectful of the means required to maintain it. In a few years, under a vigorous leader, an insignificant tribe of barbarians, to be numbered by hundreds rather than thousands, and equally despised and hated by the Chinese, were able to so completely master a nation of 300,000,000 that they compelled every man of them to shave his head and wear a pigtail as a badge of servitude. It was in view of such historical experiences that a Canadian friend of ours, a member of the Dominion Government, was led to prophesy that the ultimate destiny of the United States was to be conquered by Canada, his theory being that the northerners were usually the conquering races. Certainly our tendencies just at present are more strongly in the direction of a repetition of Chinese experience than we care to think of. The internal causes conspiring to a change of rulers in China were first, the disposition of the people to be content with any rulers who would permit them to plough and sow, buy and sell without molestation; next, the wisdom of the conquering Manchus in continuing the mandarins in control of the civil affairs with full rank and pay. As the ruling classes in China had no stomach for war, and despised military pursuits, they were easily made content with a military rule which did not seriously interfere with their interests and ambitions. The Manchus also considered Chinese prejudice so far as to order the sacrifices to be continued at the tombs of the Chinese Emperors. They were, moreover, kindred in mental characteristics and so easily adapted themselves to Chinese ways that they became absorbed in the people they had conquered, and in the course of generations have lost their original vigor as a military race.

Mr. James gives a considerable account of the recent progress of Chinese in the modern art of war, but has no great opinion of its practical advantages to China. They are adopting foreign drill and foreign arms, but foreign discipline, foreign regularity of pay and foreign leadership are wanting. The organized army, estimated to number on paper anywhere from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men, is employed for all sorts of purposes besides military; as police for the collection of the revenue and the like. One of the worst points about the army, as with every other Chinese institution, is the waste and corruption that goes on. On the whole Mr. James does not advise the Europeans to sit up nights watching for a Chinese invasion. "In the first place, the Chinese would find it difficult to combine together, as they cannot understand each other's dialects, and in the second a rusty repeating rifle is almost as useless as a bow and arrow. In other words, until Chinese habits and ways of thought are changed, a process that will take many generations, they will not attain to that pitch of discipline, purity of administration, and self control, which alone will enable them to use European methods and appliances of war effectively. When they have attained to it they will not want to devastate the world. Should they try to do so in the meantime they will be vanquished with the greatest ease."

#### SOME NEW FRENCH TORPEDO BOATS.

In the construction of the new French torpedo boats the principal faults of the earlier types seem to have been corrected in large degree. They have stability as well as speed, and are said to be of much simpler design, having more room below for the crew, more air, and less vibration, though, of course, there must always be a deal of this where powerful engines are worked within a light shell. *L'Agile* and *L'Audaceux*, fitted at La Seyne, near Toulon, under Admiral Krantz, have been manoeuvring in the Channel, in rough weather, too, and gave a fine account of themselves, making twenty knots an hour on an average of four hours' work under unfavorable as well as favorable conditions; running with and against the current, the wind being fairly abeam for the most part, and consequently a disadvantage. Each is 42 metres in extreme length, is fitted with three torpedoes, to be fired from submarine chambers at close range, and has a battery of machine guns, with protective shields, thus enabling the crew to return the fire from the deck and tops of an enemy's ship against which they may be advancing.

The *Coureur*, recently tried at Cherbourg, was constructed in England after French designs and for the French Navy. Under conditions not particularly favorable she made 26 knots an hour, and, remembering that her engines are not yet worn smooth by attrition, this must be regarded as an astonishing rate. The *Coureur* has two lance torpedoes to be fired in the sub-current when the ship is brought up close aboard an enemy. The torpedo cruiser *Wattignies*, named after the great Carnot and now fairly complete, will soon be tried; great things being expected of her. With engines of 4,000 H. P., she is looked to surpass all previous records of seagoing torpedo boats. She is built on the same lines as the *Condor*, being of 1,273 tons displacement, and is expected to keep out into the open sea; guarding the approaches to a port or intercepting an enemy even before he makes the land. She has light sides but heavily protected bows and deck to enable her to resist a stray shot as she comes up to deliver her torpedo—a formidable cigar-shaped torpedo; it is as sharp as an arrow, capable of carrying a large explosive force, and having a second and even a third one in reserve should the first not give the enemy his coup de grace. As may have been supposed, the *Wattignies* is a double-ender, having only to reverse her engines after delivering her blow. At the port of Lorient, two despatch-boats are being built, after much modified plans of the *Bombe*, which is of 321 tons, and, as will be remembered, capable of excellent work as a torpedo catcher, as was shown in last year's trials at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

(From a German Letter in the Pittsburgh Dispatch.)

#### KRUPP'S FAMOUS GUN WORKS.

The steel-casting works of Krupp cover an area of about 1,000 acres of land, in which 11,211 men are employed in the production of steel, and also in the manufacture of countless different articles, such as axles, wheels, etc., for locomotives and railroad carriages; rails, switches, and sleepers for railways, tramways, and mining railways; springs—spiral and leaf—for locomotives and carriages; parts of all kinds of machinery used for any purpose; bridge material and rolls; material for large pumps as used in mines; all requisite steel and iron material for the building of ships of all sizes, for war and commercial purposes; cannons of every calibre—the production of them having already exceeded 20,000—and last, gun-carriages, artillery wagons, and shots.

The gross production of iron and steel averages 200,000 tons per annum.

For accommodation of traffic and shipping in the establishment are used twenty-eight locomotives with 883 freight carriages. About forty-five miles of narrow and broad gauge railroad line is laid through the establishment. One chemical laboratory, one photographic and lithographic studio, one printing office and a book-binding establishment, are at work for the sole use of the firm. Telegraph and telephone communication goes all over the factory and an engine company with sixty-eight firemen and thirty-eight fire alarms is also there for the benefit of the establishment.

This is the gigantic workshop to which you can see a regular stream of human beings run in the morning. The entire establishment is surrounded by a high wall, or a fence. There are only certain gates where the workmen are allowed to enter.

#### VON MOLTKE AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

HAD the Marshal Von Moltke remained at the head of the staff until Oct. 29 he would have held his post just thirty-one years. The creation of the Prussian staff dates from 1821, and during this period of sixty-seven years it has had only four chiefs. This permanence of the scientific head of the army is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of Germany's military power. The new chief of staff is the "irritable Waldersee," as the Chancellor once called him? The Count Waldersee is fifty-six years old, intelligent, ambitious, and has, through his wife, great influence with the Emperor. During the Franco-Prussian war he was chief of the Duke of Mecklenburg's staff, and since then he has been attached to the general staff, rising to be quartermaster general, or second chief. Considered by Von Moltke as his successor, he has been carefully "coached" by the old general, and knows all the secret plans of his master. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lee, of New York, who was then the widow of the Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, and aunt, by marriage, of the present Empress.

The constant duty of Von Moltke while he was chief of staff has been to prepare for war in all directions. His theory has also been that an army should be continually on a war footing, and able to defend the country without outside aid. He has always been in favor of crushing France before she gets too strong, believing that Germany, with her Austrian and Italian allies, is powerful enough to defeat Russia and France combined. Besides, has he not declared that war is a blessing, that it keeps up the noblest sentiments in men's soul and repairs injustices? At the Reichstag he pursues a policy of masterly silence, and it is only when army matters are under discussion that he ever says anything. He does not mount the tribune, but speaks from his seat, the long fingers of his right hands stuffed be-

tween the buttons of his almost threadbare coat, upon which continually shines the decoration of the Iron Cross. He speaks slowly, clearly, and correctly. The voice is dry, distinct, sonorous. He speaks as well as he writes, and the books that he has published are written in marvellously clear and sober style.

Notwithstanding his great age, eighty-eight years, the Marshal carries himself easily and seems a well-preserved man, in spite of his deafness and liver trouble. Tall and lean, he is slightly bent; his smoothly-shaven face has the color of old ivory; the tall brow is surmounted by a blonde wig, although he has had the courage to have his portrait painted without the peruke, so that posterity may see what a cranium he had; two gray-blue eyes, deep, cold and penetrating, look at you almost cruelly; the lips are thin, and the nose long, straight and strong; long, muscular ears and a small and closed mouth—which is a sign of discretion if not of taciturnity. You feel, in looking at this "melancholy Dane," that you have before you not only a powerful soldier but a superior man; a meditative mind, however, rather than a brilliant one.—*Rodolph Frey in the Epoch.*

#### CHINESE ARMY.

A RECENT number of the *Internationale Revue über die Gesammten Armeen und Flotten* contains an interesting account of the Chinese Army, which is stated to be improving in many respects.

Target practice takes place in July and August, when 100 cartridges are expended by each man. Bad shots are punished, and at the autumnal inspection of the General commandant, the best marksmen are rewarded with square silver medals; but as the General's dog is permitted to wear the same adornment, the distinction is not overflattering. The soldiers are well paid.

The officers are represented as wholly uneducated and dependent for promotion on the caprice of some magnate, for whom they are ready to perform the most menial offices. They undergo an examination prior to appointment, which, however, consists chiefly in fencing (with one sword or two), wrestling, etc. They spend their leisure on the divan, dining, chattering or picking the guitar. Most of them are addicted to smoking opium, though the practice is forbidden. Drunkenness is also common. The non-commissioned officers are trained in a school at Kirin; but they are not better paid than the privates, their sole privilege being to adorn their hats with a brass button; but the entire pack of menials belonging to a General's establishment assume the distinction as a matter of course, wherefore it cannot be held in high estimation.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

ENGLAND pays her retired and half-pay officers an annual sum of \$9,078,245.

THE Australian colonies have now a population of nearly 5,600,000, viz.: New South Wales, 1,044,000; Victoria, 1,035,945; Queensland, 359,959; South Australia, 315,000; Tasmania, 140,711; Western Australia, 44,532; and New Zealand, 645,615. The principal centres of population are Melbourne and its suburbs, estimated at 400,000; Sydney, 370,000; Adelaide, 135,000; Brisbane, 55,000; Hobart, 30,000; and Wellington, New Zealand, 28,000.

THE *Odessa Gazette* reports that the remains of an ancient town on the right bank of the Volga are traceable over an area about two miles long, by three-quarters of a mile in width. A very considerable quantity of Arabian, Persian, and Tartar coins has been found there, besides a multitude of other objects which bear witness to the cultivated state of the inhabitants. There were remains of marble blocks, of watercourse, etc.

THE result of the first drawing of the Panama Company's lottery appears in full in the official *Bulletin* of Aug. 18. There were eleven prizes, amounting to \$128,000. The company drew six prizes, amounting to \$122,800, and the bondholders drew five prizes amounting to \$5,200. Fifty bonds were also drawn for reimbursement at \$200 each—the face value being \$80. Of these the company drew 28 and the bondholders 22.

NEXT year the British Mediterranean Squadron is to be increased from six to nine armorclads, to which will be added seven cruisers and a due proportion of torpedo craft. The armorclads will have four-fifths of their crews on board. Several distant stations are to be abandoned, so that more money may be spent at home, and before the end of the year three new armorclads and two new cruisers will be added to the strength of the fleet; in 1899, two armorclads and eight cruisers; in 1890, two armorclads and one cruiser; in 1891, one armorclad and three cruisers; in 1892, two armorclads and one cruiser.

In the discussion on a paper on manganese steel, read before the Iron and Steel Institute, Edinburgh, Mr. Gautier said, "that in France they had been working under license from Mr. Hadfield, the first application being for horse shoes, into the material for which they put 12 per cent. of manganese. At first there was the difficulty that the nails could not be filed or nipped off where they projected through the horse's hoof. This was, however, got over by using iron nails, which of course could not wear out more quickly than the shoes themselves. These horse-shoes are used to a large extent with cavalry in France."

GENERAL TROCHU has expressed in an interview his belief that the recent meeting between Prince Bismarck and Premier Crispien will prove the forerunner of a European congress at which the question of disarmament will be raised. He thinks the result of such a congress would be to force France into a final renunciation of Alsace Lorraine. He admits that such a move might kindle war, but does not credit the theory that Bismarck has bellicose projects. He believes that the German Chancellor desires nothing more than to rest on his laurels. On the general European situation, Gen. Trochu expressed the opinion that Europe would be upside down before the century is out, as an armed peace can never endure. Gen. Trochu is writing memoirs for publication after his death, for the benefit of his heirs, as he has no fortune to bequeath.



The unfortunate *Great Eastern* has left Greenock for Liverpool, in charge of two Mersey tugboats. She is, it is said, to be broken up at Liverpool.

In 1879 there were in Canada only 6,481 miles completed, and in 1887 there were 12,332 miles. The earnings in the former year were 19,925,000 dols., and in the latter 38,942,010 dols., and it is interesting to note that while the receipts have been going up so rapidly the working expenses have been going down. Freight traffic brought over 12,000,000 dols. in 1879, and over 24,000,000 dols. in 1887. The number of passengers carried was over six and a-half millions, and ten and a-half millions, respectively, and the tons of freight moved rose from eight millions and a-half to over sixteen millions.

In his article on Congo, Gen. Lord Wolseley says: "My own experience leads me to think that what strains the nerves most is to be at a distance from operations for which you are entirely responsible, but over which you cannot exercise any direct or immediate control. It is not the danger that is around you, and that you see, which appals. On the contrary, the excitement of action, the din, the voice of conflict, the very smell of powder exercises an encouraging influence. But that dreadful four-o'clock in the morning sort of courage which is demanded of the man who, condemned by cruel circumstances to remain some marches in the rear, has to receive messengers at all hours from the front, can only be fully realized by those from whom it has been required."

A GHASTLY tragedy is reported from Parthenay. Several men belonging to a line regiment quartered there had got into trouble for such slight offences as returning late to barracks, and accordingly they were condemned by their officer to walk and run in full marching-order at top speed for three hours on end. One of them—a corporal named Vallade—broke down after two hours of the regime, with the thermometer standing at something like 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and his sergeant wanted to allow the poor fellow to rest a while. The officer, however, who had inflicted the punishment, and was superintending its execution, refused peremptorily. Vallade asked to be permitted

to retire for a moment, and in a few minutes a loud report was heard—the corporal had shot himself through the heart.

The *Revisa Militar de Chile* states that the officers of the Chilean Army are 961 in number—5 generals of division, 7 brigadier-generals, 29 colonels, 84 lieutenant colonels, 133 majors, 293 captains, 165 lieutenants and 235 sub-lieutenants.

The commanding officer of one of the English training brigades is reported to have taken a dislike to photography. The story runs that some little time back he grounded his vessel on a sandbank for the purpose of scrubbing her bottom, with the object of improving her speed in a race shortly to come off. Naturally he was not desirous of this little operation becoming known to all and several. Judge, then, of his astonishment and chagrin, when he arrived at his destination and landed for a stroll, to find the local stationers' windows full of the results of a travelling photographer's art, labelled, "Perilous position of H. M. S. *Tidmark* on a reef."

The new Russian ironclad *Pamiat Azoff* (memory of Azoff) which was successfully launched at St. Petersburg July 1st, in the presence of the Emperor and other members of the Imperial family, is one of the largest frigates in the Russian Navy, and has been named after its great ancestor, of Navarino fame, which was given the right of displaying the St. George's flag—a right now conferred on the frigate just launched. The following are the main dimensions of the new vessel: length over all, 355 feet; beam, with casing, 50 feet; draft, fore, 21 feet; aft, 25 feet; displacement, 6,000 tons. Her armor will consist of plates made at the admiralty works. The vessel will be armed with 14 rifled long range, 15 machine, and 3 torpedo guns. The engines, also, built at the admiralty works, will indicate 8,500 horse power, and the calculated speed is 16 knots. The construction was commenced in March 1886. Before the launch at the Baltic Works their Majesties laid the keel of a new imperial steel yacht, to be named the *Polar star*. Her chief dimensions are:—Length, 312 feet; beam, 35 feet; draft—fore 17 feet, aft, 18 feet; displacement, 3,440 tons, the engines to indicate 6,000 horse-power.

(From the Washington Post.)

# THE WATCHWORD WAS DISTORTED.

THE colored brother has a wonderful capacity for adapting a word to his senses. "During the war," said a well-known veteran, "we often had trouble in getting up a list of countersigns. I had the matter in charge, and took a list of European battles. It was a colored regiment. The countersign for the night was 'Austerlitz.' In the evening I tried to get into the lines and was halted. I gave the countersign, 'Austerlitz.'"

"Dat ain't right, sah," said the darkey, and he called the provost, who was also colored. When that officer came, I complained that the sentry didn't know the countersign.

"What is it, sah," asked the provost of me.

"Austerlitz," I answered.

"You are wrong, sah," said he. I was put under arrest, and it took the colonel to get me out. What do you suppose the darkeys had made out of the original countersign? 'Oyster shells.'"

DEFAULT having been made in the second payment on Libby Prison, it will be sold at public auction within the next ten days. W. H. Gray, of Chicago, bought the property in February last and made the first payment in cash. He then sold it to a Chicago syndicate, who have failed to meet the terms of the sale.

PA—What would you like to be when you grow up, Johnny?

Johnny—I think I'll be a soldier.

"You might get killed."

"Who by?"

"By the enemy, of course."

"Well, then, I guess I had better be the enemy."

—Texas Siftings.

THE "Indian Engineer" finds fault with the action of the authorities in declaring the English standard yard the only legal measure of length in India, in spite of the fact that every district in India, every village now has its own standard of length.

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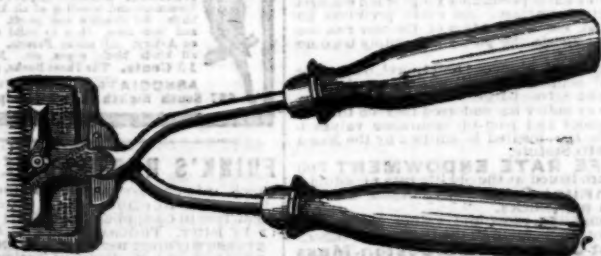
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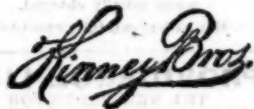


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The longest mileage operated by a single system of the great American lines is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system about 8,000 miles.

UPWARDS of 2,300 miles of main for conveying natural gas have now been laid in the States, and the total capital invested on the business exceeds \$50,000,000.

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#### BIRTHS.

CAPEHART.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 3, to the wife of Esmé E. E. Capehart, U. S. N., a son.

MUIR.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 28, to the wife of Lieut. Charles H. Muir, 17th U. S. Infantry, a son.

#### MARRIED.

FOOTE-SCHRIER.—At Calvary Chapel, New York City, September 4, 1888, Lieutenant STEPHEN M. FOOTE, 4th U. S. Artillery, to ELLA B. SCHRIER, sister of Lieut. Geo. P. Schriener, 3d U. S. Artillery. No Cards.

KAMMERLING-BARNHURST.—At Erie, Pa., Sept. 3, Asst. Engineer GUSTAVE KAMMERLING, U. S. Navy, to Miss ETTIE BARNHURST.

HAISEY-HARTMAN.—September 3, 1888, at the residence of the Rev. Edward K. Tullidge, 924 Walnut street, Phila., HENRY HAISEY, of Hazelton, Pa., son of the late Prof. W. S. Halsey, of Philadelphia, to HELEN VIRGINIA, daughter of the late J. P. Hartman, of Baltimore, and granddaughter of the late Samuel Cabell Horsley, Surgeon U. S. Navy.

#### DIED.

BUCKINGHAM.—At Chicago, Ill., August 30, General CATHARINE B. BUCKINGHAM, formerly a second Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, and Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.

FARQUHAR.—On Sept. 1, at Pottsville, Pa., in the 86th year of her age, AMELIE, mother of Capt. N. H. Farquhar, U. S. N., and the late Lieut. Col. F. U. Farquhar, U. S. A.

FRENCH.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Sunday, Sept. 2, THEODORE, only child of Lieut. John T. and Helen M. French, aged 5 years.

GRIFFIN.—At Jacksonville, Ill., August 16, Mrs. ALICE KIRK GRIFFIN, wife of Colonel Benjamin H. Griffin, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

HOWARD.—At Florence, S. C., Sept. 3, 1st Lieut. WILLIAM T. HOWARD, 2d U. S. Artillery.

HOYLE.—At Fort Assiniboine, Montana, August 21, JULIAN, only child of Mrs. Carrie B. and Lieut. Geo. F. Hoyle, 1st U. S. Cavalry, aged nearly twenty months.

KITCHING.—At Bône, Algeria, Aug. 29, JOHN HOWARD, son of Brig. Gen. John Howard Kitching, 81st Corps Army of the Potomac.

PARKINS.—At Groton, Conn., Sept. 5, aged 100 years and 1 month, Col. GEORGE L. PARKINS, a paymaster in the Army from 1813 to 1815.

SUDDARDS.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., August 31, Medical Director JAMES SUDDARDS, U. S. Navy.

WEBSTER.—On board the receiving-ship Vermont, New York Navy-yard, Sept. 5, Assistant Surgeon CHARLES F. WEBSTER, U. S. Navy.

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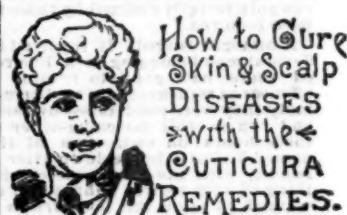
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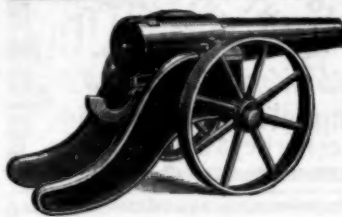
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